Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-177 *14 September 1987*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Bessmertnykh on Arms Plan Prospects 1
Karpov on U.S. Stance on Pershings 2
Chernyshev: SDI 'Barrier' to Accord 2

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

More on Press Conference on Nonaligned 4
'Peaceful Coexistance', Gulf 4
Ties With Nonaligned Countries 4
Sinitsyn on Treaties 4
Petrovskiy News Conference on UN 9 Sep 4
International Forums, U.S. 'Passivity' *[PRAVDA 10 Sep]* 4
Army Paper on Conference *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Sep]* 5
IZVESTIYA Reportage *[10 Sep]* 8
Koshalev Holds News Conference 11 Sep 9
Educational Aid 9
Africa Fund 9
Development Aid 10
U.S. Absence at Disarmament Conference 10

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Begins U.S. Visit 11
Departs Moscow 13 Sep 11
Arrives, Makes Statement 11
More on Statement 11
'Serious Problems Remain' 11
Shultz Prepares for Upcoming Session 12
'Impatiently Awaits Meeting' 12
Meets Socialist Press 12
Press 'Unexpectedly' Called *[IZVESTIYA 13 Sep]* 12
Bessmertnykh on Shultz-Shevardnadze 13
Pavlov Discusses Talks, ABM Treaty 14
Reagan Arms Interview Outlined 15
Chernyshev on Shultz Arms Proposition 15
U.S. Radar Stories 'Cock-and-Bull' *[Knyazkov]* 16
U.S. Rights, 'Trite' Slurs Examined *[Kornilov]* 17

China

More on Gromyko, PRC Envoy Meeting *[PRAVDA 5 Sep]* 18
TU Delegation Arrives in Beijing 10 Sep 19
Greeted by Fang Jiade 19
Received by Ni Zhifu 19
Trade, Economic Cooperation Noted 19
Moscow, Beijing Universities Sign Accord *[IZVESTIYA 6 Sep]* 20
Deng Xiaoping on Relations With Japan 20
Zhao, Peng Meet Iran, Iraq Officials 20

Northeast Asia

Gromyko on Japan's Northern Territories 20

Japan To Resume Shipping in Persian Gulf 21
U.S. Demands of Japan's Technology Noted 21
Misawa Base 'Real Threat to Peace' *[IZVESTIYA 23 Aug]* 21
Envoy Awards Japanese Communist Medal 21
Japanese Fishermen To Go Free in 1988 22
Voronin Attends Moscow DPRK Fete *[PRAVDA 8 Sep]* 22
ROK Navy 'Intruded' on DPRK 22
Orlov Arrives in Mongolia 11 Sep 22

Near East & South Asia

Shevardnadze, Arab League Discuss Gulf *[PRAVDA 10 Sep]* 23
UN Secretary General Arrives in Tehran
Korolev Views UN, U.S. Visits to Gulf 23
Government of Chad Ready for Cease-Fire 24
Libya Agrees to OAU Call for Cease-Fire 24

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mengistu Congratulated on Election *[PRAVDA 11 Sep]* 24
Mengistu Assembly Address *[PRAVDA 10 Sep]* 24
Dobrynin at Moscow Meeting on Ethiopia 25
Ethiopian Envoy Speaks on Anniversary 25
Communique With Tanzania Published *[IZVESTIYA 9 Sep]* 26

East Europe

Media Assess Honecker's FRG Visit 28
Interest 'Very Great' 28
Views 'Divergent, Convergent' *[PRAVDA 12 Sep]* 28
'Important Step' in Relations *[IZVESTIYA 13 Sep]* 29
CSSR's Husak Receives Yazov 30
Yazov Greets Romania's Milea *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Aug]* 30
Romanians Thank Soviets for Message *[PRAVDA 3 Sep]* 30

West Europe

Collision With Norwegian Plane Reported *[Stockholm]* 30
IZVESTIYA Wraps up Mathias Rust Trial *[6 Sep]* 31
Honecker Visits Bauria, Ends FRG Trip 34
Commentary on Visit *[Levin]* 34
Petrovskiy Discusses Disarmament in FRG 35
CPSU's Grishchenko Departs for Germany *[PRAVDA 10 Sep]* 35
U.S. Pressures Greece Over Bases Issue *[PRAVDA 5 Sep]* 35
Turkey Alarmed Regarding U.S. Bases *[Tarasov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Aug]* 35
Turkish Border Commission Meets in Moscow 36
Dobrynin Meets Austrian Official 36

Latin America & Caribbean

Reagan Rejects Guatemala Peace Plan 36
'Unshakable' Contra Support Cited 36
IZVESTIYA Reportage *[14 Sep]* 36
Ortega Interviewed on U.S. Aid to Contras 37
Ortega Denies Dole's Allegations 37
Escalation of Contra Action Reported 38
'CIA Mercenaries' Cited 38
'Crimes' Protested in Managua 38
Zagladin Visits Cuba After Nicaragua 38
Chile's Millas Decries Pinochet Regime 38
Chilean Group Upholds Attack on Pinochet 39

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Begun Protests Detention by Police *[AFP]* 40

100 Peace Activists Reported Detained *[DPA]* 40
Unofficial Groups Discuss Social Action *[AFP]* 40
Yeltsin Chairs Discussion on Food Supply *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Aug]* 40
Vorotnikov Addresses Volgograd Voters *[PRAVDA 9 Sep]* 41
Ends Visit to Volgograd 44
RSFSR Labor, Statistics Committees Formed 44
Ukrainian Health Minister on Chernobyl 45
Ukraine's Lack of Anti-AIDS Steps Scored *[AFP]* 45
Azerbaijan CC Meets on Construction Work *[Baku]* 45
Tatar Working Group Formed in Tajikistan 46
UK Daily Reports on New Soviet Journals *[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 11 Sep]* 46
New Moscow Prosecutor Holds Press Conference *[IZVESTIYA 29 Aug]* 47
Press Briefing on Moscow Crime Held 47
Moscow Denies Books Banned at Fair 48
Need for Democracy in Institutes Viewed *[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 9 Sep]* 48
Western Subversives Use Church Anniversary *[Molchanov]* 50
OGONEK Deputy Chief Editor on New Image *[Prague MLADA FRONTA 1 Sep]* 50
Contents of Latest KOMMUNIST Outlined *[PRAVDA 4 Sep]* 52
Final Volume of Lenin Anthology Published *[PRAVDA 1 Sep]* 52
BRIEFS: 52
Exit Visa for Ukrainian 52

Economic

Quality, Range of Consumer Goods Poor *[PRAVDA 31 Aug]* 52

Agricultural

Tambov Oblast Fulfills Grain Sales Plan *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 10 Sep]* 53
Goskomstat Reports Grain, Pulse Reaping 54
Latest Grain Crop Figures Cited *[PRAVDA 10 Sep]* 54
Discussion Analyzes Weekly Figures 54
Media Report 10-13 September Developments 55

Military

Persisting Air Defense Problems Discussed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Aug]* 56
Soldier Killed in DRA Gets Memorial *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Sep]* 57

Bessmertnykh on Arms Plan Prospects
LD121648 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS—A TASS diplomatic correspondent reports:

"In recent days U.S. Administration spokesmen began to bring about euphoria over prospects for a Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range missiles. One would like to hope that behind that is Washington's desire to reach such an accord", Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR said today.

Among a Soviet delegation he will participate in the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

"It would be well if behind those statements were well-worked out and well-considered compromise shifts towards resolving the issues which have not been solved in Geneva so far," the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR pointed out.

"If this is so, we would welcome such statements. However, one is somewhat put on one's guard by the optimistic affectedness and excessive positive tonality of U.S. figures' pronouncements. The question arises whether there is something else behind them, namely, an attempt at pretending that the U.S. side is wholeheartedly proceeding towards an agreement and that the Soviet Union is to blame if there is no such agreement".

"This stratagem is not new. We have repeatedly encountered it. Our talks in Washington will show what will turn out to be the truth: The first variant or the second".

"Soviet-American relations are, undoubtedly, at a very important and responsible stage of development now. On the one hand, there has appeared a real opportunity to reach an accord on part of nuclear arms. On the other hand, there still remain quite considerable difficulties both from the viewpoint of overall progress of our relations with the United States, and from the point of view of headway at the talks on nuclear and space arms".

"Not everything is smooth over there, as some people try to describe it. We do not deny that serious progress has been achieved on the issue of medium- and shorter-range missiles through the efforts of the two sides in Geneva. The delegations in Geneva are virtually holding talks on coordinating a single draft treaty. However, the main problems remain unresolved as of today. These include, first of all, the problem of the sides' equal security, which should be reflected in a treaty".

"The United States, at least the U.S. delegation in Geneva, is conducting talks so that the United States would retain quite a considerable advantage. I mean, first of all, the attempt at excluding from the 'double global zero' quite a number of warheads which belong to the United States and which are intended for the 72 West German Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles".

"It is known to us that the number of warheads belonging to the USA and intended for West German missiles may exceed 72. Therefore our formula is that all U.S. warheads intended for the 72 West German shorter-range missiles should be destroyed. Up to now, despite certain positive moves made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S. side declines to predict the fate of these warheads. The Americans agree to West Germany's destroying its carrier rockets".

"However, the Americans still would like to keep the warheads—the main thing which constitutes the essence of the weapons. This is, of course, an unequal approach which is designed to gain advantage".

"I would like to say also that there are difficulties of a different kind. Issues connected with verification and concerning a schedule for reduction and destruction of warheads for medium-range missiles still remain unsettled. Up to now the Americans did not give consent to a ban on the production of the Pershing-1B missiles. This is a very important question. Little is written about it or spoken of".

"The Americans would like the Pershing-1B missiles to take the place of the present West German Pershing-1A ones. But West Germany has refused to modernise the latter. So, it is not quite clear why the United States still wants to retain the right to produce Pershing-1B missiles when the two sides talk about 'full global zero'. So we are in for difficult talks in Washington, and it is not easy so far to predict what the outcome will be."

"Only one thing is clear that, if no accord is reached, that will be quite regrettable, for the Soviet side has done and is doing in Geneva everything possible to find ways to undo the issues which still remain unresolved".

"The Soviet delegation goes to Washington with an eye to a constructive search for mutually acceptable formulas of solutions to the remaining issues".

"As a person who has been concerned with Soviet-U.S. relations for more than two decades," Aleksandr Bessmertnykh pointed out, "I can say that, unfortunately, fluctuations have been characteristic of them almost all the time. There were ups and downs depending on developments in the world and on who was in office in the United States. The Soviet Union's striving to put our relations with America on a stable and solid foundation still remains a strugggle.

"When these relations are thrown into a fever, this is caused, as a rule, by our partners across the ocean who for this or that reason consider it possible to solve some or other issues, and at the expense of Soviet-American relations, too".

"For these relations to reach a stable basis, I think it is necessary that the two sides equally realise the measure of responsibility which they bear for the destiny of international security and for the destiny of the whole of mankind".

"It is their practical actions and, first of all, those in the field of limiting and reducing arms that should be the measure of this responsibility. Herein is an opportunity for an abrupt and cardinal turn to stronger security".

"The Soviet Union put forward a detailed programme for nuclear disarmament, set out in the January 15, 1986, statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is not a utopia, it is a purely practical programme which has already taken hold of people's minds and begins to manifest itself in treaties and agreements which are being elaborated. It would be well if the United States approached this issue with the same measure of responsibility".

Karpov on U.S. Stance on Pershings
LD111128 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS — By a TASS diplomatic correspondent:

If the recent remarks by U.S. Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs Rozanne Ridgway reflect the Washington administration's real stance, they add a new and rather complicating element to the Soviet-American talks on the "global double zero" with regard to medium- and shorter-range missiles, Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's department for arms limitation and disarmament, told a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

Rozanne Ridgway's categorical statement cited by the *Associated Press* to the effect that the Pershing-1A would never be a subject of discussion in the Soviet-American talks, sounded rather strange in the light of the American side's officially expressed readiness for the global elimination of missiles with a range from 500 to 1,000 kilometres, that is shorter-range missiles.

The Pershing-1A is an American missile with a range of about 740 km. By all its specifications it falls within the category of the missiles to be scrapped in keeping with the "global double zero" option, said the Soviet expert.

"If the United States wants to take the missiles out of the accord, this amounts to an attempt to destroy the very idea of 'global zero' on shorter-range missiles.

"In this case, the 'zero' applies only to the Soviet side, which would eliminate its missiles of this type, while the United States would keep all its arsenal of shorter-range missiles intact.

One ought to remember that the U.S. produced about 700 Pershing-1A missiles. According to published information, part of the missiles were used for testing, periodic firing and the U.S. currently possesses some 400 missiles of this type.

It is clear that, talking about the 'global double zero,' all these missiles and warheads for them should be destroyed. There is no other way.

If the U.S. is reviewing its stance, one should directly say that: The U.S. abandons the 'global double zero'. One would like to hope, however," Karpov emphasized, "that Rozanne Ridgway's statement does not reflect the Washington administration's position but is based either on misunderstanding or was misquoted by journalists."

Chernyshev: SDI 'Barrier' to Accord
LD131125 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 13 Sep 87

["SDI—A Barrier at Geneva"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, a TASS military news analyst:

On September 11, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that albeit an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles was desirable, Washington's main aim is a drastic cut in the strategic offensive arms. "We believe that the existence of the large and growing stockpiles of strategic arms are the root problem", the U.S. secretary of state said. Such a statement could be only welcomed, had it been substantiated by Washington's practical actions. Yet, deplorably, this does not happen at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva. And even in his interview George Shultz reiterated the elements of the U.S. stand, which prevent the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement on a cut in the strategic arms.

The main obstacle is expressed quite explicitly in the statement by George Shultz to the effect that "the President will never agree to anything that ruins the SDI programme".

In elaborating on that proposition, the U.S. secretary of state piled up a number of "substantiations" which prove, in real fact, that official Washington which so zealously advocates the idea of militarizing outer space, lacks elementary logic.

The U.S. secretary of state claims that the U.S. Administration recognizes the interconnection between the strategic offensive and defensive weapons, which is placed on record in the ABM Treaty. He also recalls another important fact: The existence of limitations on ABM systems should ensure a cut in the strategic offensive arms. Yet George Shultz draws quite a surprise conclusion: In real fact, these weapons were not reduced, but built up, hence, it is precisely the SDI which can contribute towards a cut in the nuclear arms.

The implication is quite clear here that the ABM Treaty is unnecessary.

It must be said, first and foremost, that it is precisely the USA which started each new round of the weapons race, while the Soviet Union only took counter-measures to restore parity. At the same time, if the importance is recognized of interconnection between offensive and

defensive weapons, it might seem logical to preserve the treaty sealing that interconnection in a legal form and making it incumbent upon both sides to abide strictly by the restrictions imposed by it. On top of that, the U.S. secretary of state is well aware of the Soviet Union's stand: Without the preservation in full and for a sufficiently long time, at least ten years, of the ABM Treaty drastic cuts in strategic offensive weapons are impossible.

According to Shultz, the U.S. President has made proposals to "ensure a more predictable atmosphere, for periods of non-withdrawal, for open laboratories, for observations and testing, and so on." But what do these proposals mean? At Reykjavik the President agreed to an accord on non-withdrawal from the ABM Treaty in the course of ten years. Now he is talking about a seven-year period, in addition on condition of elimination only of a half of the strategic offensive weapons. After that term the USA could start deploying space strike weapons, and prior to that would engage itself in the course of seven years in any projects in that field and put into near-earth space any facilities necessary for conducting tests.

Can one speak in the event of such a version about a "predictable atmosphere"? I believe, not, since they propose a "funeral" of the ABM Treaty only put off for seven years and accompanied with the preservation of a half of the current arsenal of strategic offensive weapons. But the U.S. President himself said in March 1983 that if defensive space systems were combined with offensive systems, they could be viewed as a factor contributing towards an aggressive policy.

The U.S. secretary claims that, in the final analysis, SDI will contribute towards total scrapping of ballistic missiles then there will be no systems from which it would be necessary to defend oneself. Hence following this logic the SDI will be unnecessary too. But this is according to the generally accepted logic, yet Washington has its own, peculiar logic. The USA needs SDI as an "insurance policy against the possibility that somebody else might have ballistic missiles or that one side or the other wouldn't play completely fair." One cannot help asking whether it is feasible to spend trillions of dollars to safeguard oneself against some mythical madman, the more so if we speak about a terrorist, it will be much simpler to bring into the United States "a bomb" in a suitcase, rather than build a ballistic missile. Proposing to pile up mountains of weapons in outer space and picturing them as a verification system for the observance of compliance with the treaty is simply ridiculous.

The more so that the Soviet Union has raffirmed its preparedness for any forms of control that would ensure absolute confidence for each side that it would not be trapped.

Yet why the current American leadership needs a 50-percent cut in the strategic offensive weapons? An answer to that question has already long been given by American experts themselves. Albeit SDI would be ineffective against the current Soviet arsenal of strategic nuclear weapons, they explain, yet it would be by far more valuable, had the Soviet Union reduced their number by 50 per cent. This would ensure for the United States a nuclear advantage to enable it to blackmail the Soviet Union.

Can the USSR help the United States in achieving that aim? I believe that the answer to this question is clear even to those who are quite far from military-political questions, from counting the balance of forces and notions of strategic stability. No doubt this is clear even to those who in real fact hamper the resolution of the question on a cut in the strategic offensive forces at the Soviet-American Geneva talks.

More on Press Conference on Nonaligned

'Peaceful Coexistance', Gulf

LD112005 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow today there was a news conference on the theme "The USSR and the Nonaligned Movement: 1 Year After the Harare Forum." Speaking at the news conference academician Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, said in particular:

[Begin Ilichev recording] A year has elapsed since the end of the top-level forum of nonaligned countries in Harare but there is still continuing interest in its decision, appeals, and ideas. I would like to remind you of the words of its appeal. It said that now, when it is a matter of a choice not between peace and war but between life and death, the struggle for peace and against nuclear war is the main task of our times. Is this not so? These are strong and outstanding words. The world is one and its security is indivisible. Priority must be given to values shared by all of mankind. Peaceful coexistence must become a universal norm of international relations. These and other principles of the new political thinking enshrined in the Soviet-Indian Delhi Declaration now comprise the philosophical and political basis of the USSR's relationship with the Nonaligned Movement, and we are firmly intent on adhering to these principles. [end recording]

The participants in the news conerence then answered questions.

[Begin recording] [Konnov] Konnov of the "Vremya" program. What role in your view could be played by the Nonaligned Movement in the matter of settling the conflict in the Persian Gulf?

[Ilichev] The general view of the Nonaligned Movement is that first, this senseless and bloody war between Iraq and Iran should be ended and, second, that all the naval forces now saturating the Persian Gulf and making it an explosive area should be withdrawn. We think that in the final analysis common sense will prevail. Time will tell. [end recording]

Replies were also given to other questions by journalists.

Ties With Nonaligned Countries

LD111956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] A news conference on the topic: The USSR and the Nonaligned Movement: The Harare Forum 1 Year Later was held today at the USSR foreign Ministry Press Center. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, spoke at the news conference and answered questions:

[Begin Ilichev recording] You asked about new forms of USSR cooperation with nonaligned countries. They figure prominently in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's reply to the Harare Appeal. In his reply, he stressed the authoritative and progressive characteristics of the Nonaligned Movement, despite the fact that its membership is heterogeneous and is comprised of countries with varying social and political systems. Contradictions exist between its members since they all have differing views and approaches. Nevertheless, we do not attempt to dramatize this situation, and we regard the view of the nonaligned countries that has been accepted in the modern world so we can pursue one of our major goals, preventing nuclear war.

We vary forms of cooperation with nonaligned countries. We most frequently exercise individual approaches and take into account the specific features of the countries' stands. We do not see the Nonaligned Movement as a movement where all the member countries' views coincide on all issues. No! We view the movement as it is and consider it realistically and act in line with every country's specific features and the individual role each country plays in the Nonaligned Movement as a whole. [end recording]

Sinitsyn on Treaties

LD112047 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—There is no contradiction between the status of Non-Aligned countries and their treaties of friendship and cooperation and agreements in the military field with the USSR, Sergey Sinitsyn, a department head at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said in a reply to a question at a news conference here today.

"Moreover - and this is especially important - the movement's members themselves see no contradiction here, and the states with treaties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union were and remain participants in the Non-Aligned Movement.

"Incidentally, some countries of the movement have various treaties with the United States and other Western powers, but this does not prompt anybody to question their non-aligned status.

"Non-Aligned forums are known to have repeatedly urged countries to help, for example, 'Frontline' nations with bolstering their defenses. This is what we are doing in keeping with bilateral agreements we have signed," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Petrovskiy News Conference on UN 9 Sep

International Forums, U.S. 'Passivity'

PM101554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[N. Kurdyumov report: "Bringing Fresh Ideas: At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The 42d UN General Assembly Session opens in New York 15 September. The Soviet Union sees the United Nations as a unique instrument for coordinating

states' actions, and is bringing to this universal forum a substantial collection of fresh ideas and approaches designed to put on a practical footing the matter of forming a comprehensive system of equal security for all. There is not one of the nearly 150 items on the agenda for the forthcoming session on which the USSR is not prepared to seek decisions acceptable to everyone. Our main concern is to eliminate confrontation from international intercourse, free mankind from the terror of destruction, and ensure the humanization and democratization of international relations, under the rule of law. This was noted yesterday at a press conference held for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, devoted to the USSR's participation in the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly and other international forums.

A sign of new things in international life, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy stated at the press conference, is the internationalization of dialogue and other forms of cooperation between states. This is a manifestation of the growing awareness that West and East, North and South, regardless of social systems, ideologies, religion, and race, should unite in the face of common problems.

An organic part of the concept of a comprehensive system of security put forward by the USSR at the United Nations jointly with a number of socialist countries, it was noted at the press conference, is the stepping up of the activity of international organizations and forums, the development of broad, constructive dialogue within them, and the creation and strengthening of an atmosphere of international trust. We may note with satisfaction, for instance, the growing activeness of that international forum, the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Overcoming difficulties, the International Conference on Disarmament and Development is moving towrd a fruitful conclusion. Progress has also been noted at the Seventh UNCTAD Conference.

The Soviet Union is open to fruitful collaboration with all UN states and the creation of an atmosphere of international confidence, so that the peoples' hopes for an irreversible breakthrough to detente and security for everyone can at last become a reality. And it backs up this readiness with concrete deeds. One convincing proof of that was the recent visit by a delegation from the U.S. Congress House of Representatives to the construction site of the Krasnoyarsk radar station.

In answer to journalists' questions, it was reported that in the course of the visit to the station by the delegation of U.S. congressmen, which took place after they had been present during the seismic experiment in the Semipalatinsk region, they were given the opportunity to inspect the building of the radar station under construction from inside and outside, as well as the antenna and other technical structures. During the inspection Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, and representatives of the USSR Defense Ministry, as well as other Soviet departments, answered numerous questions from the U.S. legislators. In other words, the congressmen were able to see for themselves that the station is indeed designed for the observation of objects in space, and that attempts to represent the construction of the Krasnoyarsk radar station as a violation of the USSR's commitments under the 1972 ABM Treaty are futile.

Our country regards the opportunities granted to the U.S. congressmen as a policy of setting a good example. Naturally, the Soviet side would like to count on reciprocity if our scientists and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies wished to visit, say, a U.S. radar station in Greenland.

Evidence of the USSR's firm intention to fulfill the decisions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was provided by the fact that at the end of August a group from the United States inspected exercises by Soviet troops in the Belorussian SSR. The U.S. inspection group of four people, who arrived in Minsk in their own aircraft, carried out an inspection over about 2 days and visited a whole series of regions where the exercises were taking place.

The world community has the right to expect the United States too to participate constructively in international dialogue on urgent global and regional problems. But at the same time, it was noted at the press conference, there is a patent lack of interest on Washington's part in international efforts, and the United States is clearly remaining aloof and ignoring our common interests. Thus at the Geneva Disarmament Conference U.S. diplomacy has prevented the holding of an additional session this year with a view to the accelerated drafting of a convention on chemical weapons. U.S. statements of support for the IAEA's activity on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and cooperation in the nuclear power industry do not tie in with its debt to the agency of more than $34 million and its threat to withdraw from it if decisions which do not suit Washington are adopted. The United States is blocking the creation of an international space organization, boycotting the conference on disarmament and development, and so forth.

Something else that is alarming is the passivity of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, as well as the hostile propaganda campaign that is being whipped up across the ocean with a view to complicating Soviet-U.S. dialogue and protracting the talks.

Army Paper on Conference

PM111235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Sep 87 First Edition p3

[TASS report: "Loyalty to the New Thinking. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A sign of the new era in international life is the internationalization of dialogue and other forms of interstate cooperation. This shows the growing realization

that East and West and North and South must unite in the face of common problems, irrespective of their social system, ideology, religion, or race. Without joint effort, we cannot solve the problems of the arms race, backwardness, the ecological crisis, or disease, including AIDS.

This was noted 9 September at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the subject of the USSR's part in the 42d UN General Assembly session and other international forums. The press conference was addressed by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister. The idea put forward by the Soviet Union in the United Nations in conjunction with a number of socialist countries to form a comprehensive security system equal for all, he said, is completely in accord with the natural process of the internationalization of interstate collaboration. An organic part of this concept is greater activity by international organizations and forums and the development within them of broad, constructive dialogue accompanied by a quest for solutions to questions of concern to the world community. The Soviet Union is guided by the new foreign policy thinking in its approach to this dialogue.

It is our deeply held belief that international mechanisms rather than force are capable of effectively managing our interdependent world. As in Lenin's time, we proceed from the premise that multilateral diplomacy must be open and accompanied by the broad involvement of large, medium, and small states, the popular masses, and public organizations in this process. We go to all forums involving multilateral diplomacy with constructive ideas to offer and in turn our own ideas on ways to resolve various problems are enriched at these forums. Many of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union originally came from the public and were derived from discourse with other states.

We note with satisfaction that international forums are becoming more active. The recently concluded summer session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference was noticeably more intense. Many new ideas and proposals were put forward, primarily on nuclear disarmament issues, including a joint document from the socialist countries on banning nuclear weapon tests.

A number of proposals on preventing arms from being put into space were put on the conference table, including the idea of creating an international inspectorate with access to all space launch sites. The conference has come very close to resolving the issue of chemical disarmament, in respect of which the USSR has proposed mandatory inspections without the right to refusal.

We are in favor of the Geneva conference playing a greater role in the negotiation system in the future and being presented with periodic reports on progress made in bilateral—particularly Soviet-U.S. — talks on arms limitation and disarmament.

Overcoming difficulties, the international conference on disarmament and development, which marks the beginning of the internationalization of efforts to resolve this most serious problem, is moving toward a productive conclusion.

Progress is not only being made at military-political forums. You only have to recall the seventh UNCTAD conference. The USSR announced that it would be joining the common raw material fund and signed an agreement on setting up this fund, to which developing countries attach exceptional significance.

Statements by the leaders of six countries from five continents in favor of disarmament and development, states' initiatives to promote the Contadora process, national reconciliation in Afghanistan and Cambodia, and a political settlement of the situation surrounding these countries, growing support for the ideas of international conferences on the Near East and Cyprus, and, finally, UN efforts to end the Iran-Iraq conflict are all evidence, in our opinion, that the forces of realism and responsibility are on the move on all continents. The majority of countries in the world seek to support positive changes.

Unfortunately, this process is contrasted by the United States' lack of interest in international efforts. At the Geneva Disarmament Conference, U.S. diplomacy has prevented an additional conference session from being held this year to speed up the drafting of a convention on chemical weapons. It is blocking the start of talks in Geneva on nuclear disarmament, a nuclear weapon test ban, and the prevention of an arms race in space.

The U.S. debt of more than $34 million to the IAEA and the U.S. threat to leave the agency if decisions are taken that are not to its liking in no way conform to U.S. pronouncements of support for IAEA activity concerning the nonproliferation of nuclear arms and cooperation in the nuclear power industry. The United States is blocking the formation of an international space organization. Only the United States is boycotting the conference on disarmament and development convened on the basis of a unanimous UN decision, with the consent of the United States itself.

The state of affairs with regard to the U.S. attitude toward humanitarian cooperation is no better. The U.S. refusal to be a party to the accords reached by members of the all-European process in Bern or to ratify fundamental international documents relating to human rights, which Washington claims to be virtually its most important international concern, is notorious. We have also had no response from the United States regarding support for our proposal to hold a 35-state conference in Moscow on these issues.

We can understand the growing world concern over the U.S. course referred to by Americans themselves as "isonationalism" [izonatsionalizm]. It is indeed a case of a great power which bears particular responsibility for

the state of affairs in the world as a permanent member of the Security Council. The situation in the United Nations and its organizations largely depends on U.S. conduct. Meanwhile, the United Nations itself is subject to financial pressure from the United States.

The world community has a right to expect a constructive attitude from the United States to international dialogue on urgent global and regional problems.

We proceed in our policy from the belief that national egotism and intolerance of different ways of thinking are incompatible with democratic dialogue. Dialogue in international organizations must proceed in conditions of glasnost and broad involvement by the mass media.

We will be going to the 42d UN General Assembly session opening on 15 September with a substantial package of fresh ideas and approaches intended to place the task of forming a comprehensive security system on a practical footing, V.F. Petrovskiy said in conclusion.

Journalists' questions were answered.

Question: Of what significance was the inspection of Soviet troop exercises in the Belorussian SSR by a group from the United States on 28 August?

Answer: The very fact that this inspection took place has great political significance, primarily as confirmation of the effectiveness of decisions taken by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and as convincing evidence of the USSR's firm intention to implement the decisions of this conference.

In accordance with the Stockholm conference document, an inspection request must be answered within 24 hours, and 36 hours after the request has been made the inspection group must be authorized to enter the territory of the receiving state. The inspection request was made by the U.S. side through the embassy in Moscow on 26 August at 2200 hours Moscow time. This request was given a positive response by the Soviet side on 27 August at 1900 hours Moscow time.

On the morning of 28 August the four-man U.S. inspection team arrived in Minsk, in their own aircraft. In Minsk the group made contact with the Belorussian Military District command and left within a few hours for the place where the exercises were to be held, these exercises involving 16,000 troops. The U.S. group completed the inspection within approximately 48 hours, which is also in line with the provisions of the Stockholm document. During this time the U.S. inspectors visited a whole series of regions where the exercises were being held and, in particular, rayons in the cities of Borisov, Polotsk, and Marina Gorka. During the inspection the members of the group had the opportunity to talk with Armed Forces personnel (the Soviet side provided an interpreter for this purpose) and examine Soviet combat equipment. The Soviet side placed a helicopter and motor transport at their disposal. The members of the group had their own radio communication equipment, photographic apparatus, binoculars, and recording equipment. This is also in strict accordance with the Stockholm conference document.

The group of U.S. inspectors left the USSR on 30 August at 1400 hours Moscow time—again in their own aircraft. Before they left, the group members expressed their gratitude to Defense Ministry representatives for the reception and assistance they had been given and for the well organized work.

Question: The Soviet press recently published a report on a U.S. Congress House of Representatives delegation visiting the construction site of the Krasnoyarsk radar station. What can you say about this visit?

Answer: I would first of all like to point out that the visit to the Krasnoyarsk radar station by a House of Representatives delegation consisting of T. Downey, R. Carr, J. Moody, and persons accompanying them took place after they had attended a seismic experiment in the Semipalatinsk region. Both these events are a further demonstration of the USSR's open policy. The Congressmen were given the opportunity to survey the building of the radar station from inside and out, as well as the antenna and other apparatus. They were permitted to use their own photographic equipment during the survey and took a number of photographs. Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences, who accompanied the Congressmen, and also representatives of the USSR Defense Ministry and other Soviet departments answered the numerous questions posed by the U.S. legislators. The visit to the station, in our view, allowed the congressmen to see that it really is still at the construction stage and that the work is far from completed. They were given visual confirmation that the station is designed to track objects in space.

The Soviet Union strictly abides by its obligations under the 1972 ABM Treaty and intends to continue to do so. We have repeatedly pointed out that attempts to portray the building of the Krasnoyarsk radar station as a violation of the USSR's treaty obligations are unjustified. The visit to the station by U.S. congressmen is further proof of this.

Question: Recently, U.S. leaders have been quite persistent in giving us advice in their speeches: telling us how we should go about restructuring and what line we should take in international affairs. What can you say about this?

Answer: It is true that many U.S. officials have become too zealous regarding our restructuring process. They propose that we follow Western, particularly U.S., stereotypes which, it must be frankly said, do not stand up to contact with social reality. We are accelerating our progress according to our own formula—more democracy and more socialism. That is the choice made by our people.

What particularly worries us is the time chosen to give this advice. It seems that the U.S. leadership has got into the bad practice of charging the atmosphere and launching hostile propaganda campaigns every time it is on the point of crucial talks with the USSR. It is hard to get rid of the impression that some people in Washington cannot accept the idea of a constructive change of direction in their relations with the USSR and especially the idea of reaching really significant agreements in the sphere of military security: the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles. Hence they look for various ways to make Soviet-U.S. dialogue more difficult and to prolong negotiation. This kind of behavior is not only at variance with the interests of the two countries and the broad international public; it also negates the administration's own assurances that it is ready to seize this historic chance at last and begin the process of real disarmament.

Other questions by journalists were also answered.

IZVESTIYA Reportage

PM101133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Kuvshinnikov report: "Politics of Good Example; From Our Own Correspondent at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] Each year the next UN General Assembly session opens on the third Tuesday in September in New York. At a Moscow press conference V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, told journalists about the diplomatic proposals the Soviet delegation would be taking to the United States.

The internationalization of dialogue and other forms of cooperation among states are a sign of new elements in international life, he noted. This reflects the growing recognition that East and West, North and South—irrespective of their social systems, ideologies, religions, or races—must unite in the face of common problems.

We note with satisfaction, V.F. Petrovskiy went on to stress, that the activeness of international forums is growing. The intensification of the activity of the Geneva Disarmament Conference's summer session, which ended the other day, was notable. Many new ideas and proposals, primarily on questions of nuclear disarmament—including the socialist countries' joint document on banning nuclear weapons tests—were put forward. A number of proposals on preventing weapons being placed in space, including the idea of creating an international inspectorate with access to all rocket launch sites [kosmodromy], were put on the conference table. The conference came really close to a solution to the question of chemical disarmament, on which the USSR has proposed compulsory inspections [inspektsiya] without the right of refusal.

Overcoming the difficulties, the International Conference on Disarmament and Development, which marks the beginning of the internationalization of efforts to solve this most acute of problems, is nearing a successful conclusion.

The speeches by the leaders of six countries on five continents in favor of disarmament and development, the initiatives of states in promoting the Contadora process and in ensuring national reconciliation in Afghanistan and Cambodia along with a political settlement with regard to those countries, the growing support for the idea of international conferences on the Near East and Cyprus, and, finally, the UN efforts to end the Iran-Iraq conflict all attest that the forces of realism and responsibility on all continents have been set in motion and that most countries strive to support positive changes.

The USSR deputy foreign minister went on to draw attention to the fact that, regrettably, the lack of interest in international efforts on the part of the United States is in contrast to this process.

It is highly symptomatic that both V.F. Petrovskiy and, at a routine briefing the previous day, G. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, drew attention to the impermissible, patronizing [mentorskiy] nature of statements by high-ranking U.S. officials which struck a sharply discordant note against the background of the hope of improving Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is primarily a question of speeches by the U.S. President in which he tried to define what the Soviet Union should do in the sphere of both foreign and domestic policy in order to match U.S. standards.

Certain former Reagan administration staffers went even further, claiming that without prior changes in Soviet behavior it would be impossible to have a good agreement on disarmament. As G. Gerasimov remarked, there is a certain confusion here—we think that it is a question of dismantling military systems, while some people in Washington think that it is a question of dismantling a political system.

. . . The Soviet Union is going to the 15th September opening of the 42d UN General Assembly session with a considerable array of new ideas and approaches designed to put the job of shaping a comprehensive security system on a practical footing.

I would particularly like to stress that the Soviet Union does not restrict itself to good wishes and elegant expressions. The Soviet Union backs them up with the practical implementation of the policy of good example. Here are the facts cited by V.F. Petrovskiy in response to journalists' questions:

In accordance with the decisions of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, a group of U.S. military men were offered an opportunity to inspect [inspektsiya] Soviet troop exercises held in Belorussia in late August. A positive reply was given to the U.S. side just 21 hours after the request to carry out the inspection [inspektsiya] was received.

A group of U.S. congressmen visited the area where the Krasnoyarsk radar station is under construction. They saw for themselves that the station is indeed still just

being built. They were able to photograph without restrictions the station building, the antennas, and other technical installations and, we hope, saw for themselves that, in strict accordance with the ABM Treaty, the station is intended for tracking objects in space and not for any other purpose.

I would like to be confident that if our scientists or USSR Supreme Soviet deputies showed an interest in visiting the U.S. radar stations at Thule (Greenland) and Fylingdales (Britain) they would be afforded a similar opportunity.

Within the framework of the course of totally banning nuclear tests the USSR proposed that as an interim step the United States conduct a calibration detonation of a U.S. nuclear device at a Soviet test range. On this understanding we are prepared to embark on any proposals with regard to technical details and reciprocity.

On the eve of the briefing it was stated that in accordance with the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 598 the USSR is promoting the holding of political consultations with a view to ensuring the speediest achievement of a political settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict. A representative delegation from the Arab League committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict has arrived in Moscow. It is headed by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah. At the same time M. Larijani, Iranian deputy foreign minister, is in the capital.

A cease-fire must be the first thing, G. Gerasimov stressed. Then the pretext used by the United States to build up its military presence in the Persian Gulf will disappear. Incidentally, this in no way means, unfortunately, that the U.S. Navy will leave altogether. In an interview with CBS TV, V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, stated that the United States will not withdraw its troops from the Persian Gulf even if peace were to be established there tomorrow.

But Resolution 598 imposes definite obligations not only on the participants in the armed conflict but also on the Security Council members—they agreed to refrain from steps which might aggravate the situation in the region. So is it not time to pose within the UN framework the question of the responsibility of Security Council members for failing to fulfill the conditions of the resolution they adopted?

"Indeed," G. Gerasimov answered our correspondent, "having voted for the aforesaid resolution, which contains a call for all sides to refrain from actions that might aggravate the situation in the region, the United States is actually undertaking such actions. As for the proposal to bring the U.S. to account, that is an interesting idea. I think I will convey it to the Foreign Ministry for consideration."

Koshalev Holds News Conference 11 Sep

Educational Aid

LD112204 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Tens of thousands of students from developing nations are studying in the Soviet Union, educational centers built with the assistance of the USSR are successfully functioning in a number of states, and large groups of highly-qualified Soviet staff are teaching at many colleges in developing countries, according to Petr Koshelev, a deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations.

Answering questions at a news conference here today, he said several hundred vocational training schools had been built in developing nations with Soviet help, including more than 120 such facilities in Africa alone.

Over the years, he added, those centers had trained some 160,000 skilled workers for various economic sectors.

"If one takes into account that the hiring and upkeep of a skilled foreign worker costs the government of a developing country between 45,000 and 60,000 dollars a year, the training of the 160,000 national personnel with the assistance of the USSR could be conditionally estimated at over $8 billion a year," Koshelev said.

Africa Fund

LD112205 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—The Soviet Union has responded to a call by the Non-Aligned Movement's Africa (Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid) Fund led by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and come out in support of the project, Petr Koshalev, a deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, told a news conference here today.

"The Soviet Union backed the fund because its objectives are in line with the policy of principle pursued by this country to defuse the conflict situation in southern Africa.

"The fund's tasks are to strengthen the economic and financial potential of 'Frontiine' nations targetted for aggressive attacks and raw pressure by the Pretoria racist regime and to offer support to national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia fighting against the system of racial exploitation and oppression, which has been condemned by the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the entire world community.

"The USSR's participation in the activities of the fund is not at the expense of current Soviet aid to 'Frontline' nations, but in addition to it," Koshelev said.

"The delegation from the USSR, as a donor country, attended the fund's sessions in New Delhi on August 4 to 7. Also that month, a group of experts from the USSR State

Committee for External Economic Relations visited Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia to discuss the realization of our offer of assistance with building vocational training schools.

"The Soviet Union's support for the Africa Fund has met with a most positive response from its founders and directly in independent African countries in the south of the continent," Koshalev said.

Development Aid

LD112206 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Estimated with U.N. methods, Soviet economic and technological cooperation with developing nations in 1976 through 1980 amounted to 30 billion roubles, in the following five years to 48 billion roubles and in 1986 to 15.1 billion roubles (or 23 billion dollars under the current exchange rate), according to Petr Koshelev, a deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations.

"Since there are no grounds for assuming that the index will be declining, our cooperation with developing countries in the five years between 1986 and 1990 will exceed 60 billion roubles," he added.

"This means that whereas in 1985 the total stood at 1.48 percent of the Soviet gross domestic product, in 1986 it is at 1.9 percent, or much more than the 0.7-percent level urged by the U.N. General Assembly," Koshelev said.

U.S. Absence at Disarmament Conference

LD121857 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Kolochev]

[Excerpts] In New York the international conference on the inter-connection between disarmament and development has ended. Our correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports from New York.

[Zvyagin] In the final document the countries attending the conference stress the indissoluble interconnection between disarmament and the economic and social progress of all peoples, and the importance of all joint efforts in strengthening lasting peace and security. The ensuring of security, it states in the document, is a task of paramount importance for all states. Its solution will not only help cuts to be made in the huge military spending throughout the world, but would thereby release resources for the needs of economic and social development in dozens of countries, and ease the situation of tens of millions of the planet's inhabitants. [passage omitted]

There were no U.S. representatives at the conference. Washington refused to take part in this highly important international forum, evidently in an attempt to avoid being criticized by the developing states for its unconstructive stand on disarmament. But just as at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the White House turned its back on the needs of the developing world, and showed complete contempt for the hopes of mankind that security and trust would be strengthened as a result of disarmament.

United States & Canada

Shevardnadze Begins U.S. Visit

Departs Moscow 13 Sep

LD130903 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, today left Moscow for Washington for negotiations with the U.S. secretary of state.

He will also attend the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York and then pay official visits to Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

At the airport Eduard Shevardnadze was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev, other officials.

Arrives, Makes Statement

LD132013 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 13 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, has arrived in Washington. He will meet and hold negotiations with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz. There will be also a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

On his arrival in Washington Eduard Shevardnadze made a statement in which he said, inter alia, the following:

The present visit is a continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue whose course was outlined by the understandings reached between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Geneva and Reykjavik.

We have come close to completing the preparation for a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles. Now we are a step from an agreement as a result of which two classes of lethal weapons—nuclear missile arms—will be destroyed for good for the first time in history. It would give a powerful impetus to the movement in tackling a cardinal (as Mikhail Gorbachev defined it) issue: Reduction of strategic offensive weapons under the conditions of strict observation and strengthening of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

More on Statement

LD140745 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0705 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, arrived here on Sunday. During his stay in the U.S. capital he will meet and have talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

On his arrival in Washington, E.A. Shevardnadze made the following statement:

The present visit in Washington is a continuation of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, whose course is delineated by accords between Mikhail Gorbachev and President R. Reagan in Geneva and Reykjavik.

We have approached in earnest the completion of the preparation of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. An agreement is just around the corner; as a result, for the first time in history two classes of lethal weapons—nuclear missile weapons—will be eliminated forever. It would create a powerful momentum for resolving the cardinal issue, as identified by M.S. Gorbachev, the reduction of strategic offensive arms in conditions of the strict observance and tightening of the treaty on limiting anti-missile defense systems.

We are ready to resolve the problems confronting us in a businesslike, creative manner, in the spirit of the new political thinking. One would like to hope that our partners are likewise attuned.

The Soviet Government is convinced that genuine security can be ensured only by joint efforts along the paths of real disarmament. We have been commissioned by the Soviet leadership to discuss a wide circle of issues relating to security, international problems, and the prospects for Soviet-U.S. bilateral relations. We shall lay special stress upon discussion of humanitarian issues and of all that concerns the human dimension of world politics. We also propose to devote serious attention to seeking points of contact, and even better, points of interaction in the matter of settling regional conflicts.

The Soviet Union sincerely aspires toward expanding and deepening our agreement and cooperation with the United States.

The time is nigh when we can attain specific results in the interests of our peoples and for the well-being of all mankind. The conditions for this exist. It is time to turn these into understandings.

We are aware that our negotiations here coincide with festivities very close to the heart of the American people—the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey wishes of peace and good fortune to the inhabitants of the U.S. capital and to the entire American people.

'Serious Problems Remain'

LD132217 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2140 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, 14 Sep (TASS)—On arrival in Washington, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, answered questions by a number of U.S. and foreign journalists at Andrews Air Force Base.

He stated in particular: "We have arrived here in a working mood, and with well-known optimism—a cautious optimism even. Really a great deal of work has

been done, but problems remain. Questions that yesterday seemed of secondary importance are becoming increasingly important."

E.A. Shevardnadze confirmed that he had brought a message from M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to President R. Reagan. "As far as a summit-level meeting is concerned, everything will depend on the results of our work," he stressed.

The minister was asked the question: "The United States says that warheads are not so serious a question at these talks. What is your answer?" "No, warheads are a serious question," he answered.

"Is an agreement close?" "In principle a great amount of work has been done, but serious problems remain," said E.A. Shevardnadze.

Shultz Prepares for Upcoming Session

'Impatiently Awaits Meeting'

LD121501 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz announced in an interview with correspondents of socialist countries that he impatiently awaits the meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, due to take place next week. I hope, said Shultz, that we shall manage to clarify a number of problems concerning in particular the talks on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and also discuss many other important problems.

Meets Socialist Press

LD121104 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS — Speaking in an interview with correspondents of socialist countries, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that he was looking forward to the meetings due to be held next week with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. George Shultz expressed hope for clarifying a number of issues, concerning in particular, talks on medium- and shorter-range missiles and discussing many other important issues. The U.S. secretary of state expressed the view that most of the problems at the talks on medium- and shorter-range missiles had been settled.

At the same time Shutlz claimed that the Soviet side had put forward unexpected, last-minute demands for the elimination of U.S. nuclear warheads to the West German Pershing-1A theatre missiles and thus complicated the talks by piling up new obstacles.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has never tabled and does not table at the Geneva talks the question of the West German Pershing-1A missiles. As far as the USSR's "surprise" demand for eliminating all the U.S. nuclear warheads to the theatre missiles, including the West German missiles, is concerned, it shall be recalled that until the spring of this year the Soviet and American theatre missiles and nuclear warheads to them were simply not discussed at the talks. When the question was raised of the theatre missiles at Geneva on the initiative of the USA and of the other NATO countries the problem of eliminating all the U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads to them, was, naturally, also raised. Shultz should know that better than anybody else since he himself took part in the NATO council session in Reykjavik which put forward the demand for a "double zero", i.e., for the elimination not only of the medium range, but also of the theatre missiles.

Shultz set forth his stand on the theatre missiles in accordance with which Washington promises not to eliminate, but only "withdraw" its warheads to the Pershing-1A missiles from the FRG territory after Bonn discards these weapons. Moreover, the U.S. secretary of state indeed made a surprise statement, in engaging himself in incomprehensible discussion that "a nuclear weapon is something that can propel the warhead", while the warheads . . . "aren't of any particular use". This is something absolutely new in the stand of the U.S. side, since quite recently representatives of U.S. Administration admitted in public that it is precisely the nuclear warheads, rather than their delivery vehicles that are of decisive significance at the talks.

Touching upon the strategic weapons problem the U.S. secretary of state said that in Washington's opinion it should be settled independently of the settlement of the problem of space weapons. "The President will never agree to anything that ruins the SDI programme," Shultz insisted. The Soviet Union is known to point repeatedly to the senselessness of a cut in the strategic weapons on the comparatively limited expanses of the earth's surface, if the way is open to the deployment of even more dangerous weapons strike system in the truly infinite outer space.

Answering the questions of correspondents, the U.S. secretary of state described the Reykjavik meeting as the most productive summit meeting ever.

He claimed that at Reykjavik "what the President proposed was that we'll have a ten-year period of nonwithdrawal from the ABM Treaty and we'll agree to eliminate all ballistic missiles."

For some reason George Shultz did not mention that after his return from Iceland the U.S. President changed the proposed term of non-withdrawal of the sides from the ABM Treaty from ten to five years. On the other hand Washington no longer proposes the elimination of all strategic missiles.

Press 'Unexpectedly' Called

PM121821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Blinov dispatch: "Conversation With G. Shultz"]

[Text] Washington—The U.S. State Department press section unexpectedly—it is the first time such a thing has happened in recent years—invited correspondents of the press organs of a number of socialist countries to an interview with Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The meeting took place in an antique-style reception room in G. Shultz' personal office on the seventh floor of "Foggy Bottom"—the State Department building, which was constructed on the site of a marshy depression. The conversation was devoted to explaining the U.S. position at the disarmament talks, which is increasingly causing the world public to ask: Is the United States ready to travel its half of the way toward the Soviet "double zero" initiatives?

G. Shultz expressed the opinion that there have been changes for the better in U.S. relations with the USSR and the East European socialist countries in the last 3 years. "There have been big shifts in the nature of our relations, but at the same time major problems and tension persist," he declared.

The leader of the U.S. foreign policy department particularly noted the significance of the Reykjavik meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President R. Reagan. "Speaking, of course, not in terms of the conclusion of specific agreements but of general progress in approaching disarmament issues," he said, "it would be valid to believe that Reykjavik was the most productive meeting in the entire history of summit meetings."

"I am looking forward to next week's meetings with USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze. I hope that they will make it possible to clarify a number of issues concerning the talks on an agreement of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles," G. Shultz declared.

[Unidentified journalist] "Could you explain what actions the United States is going to take over FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's statement of intent to eliminate the Pershing-1A missiles in the future?"

[Shultz] "In the event that the Kohl plan is implemented, the United States will withdraw its nuclear warheads."

[Unidentified journalist] "Does the United States guarantee to eliminate its nuclear warheads?"

According to G. Shultz' explanation, the U.S. side does not believe that the warheads should be destroyed. It is necessary to eliminate the missile delivery vehicles [raketonositel], not the nuclear warheads, he declared. This, according to G. Shultz, "is easier to verify." As for the warheads, they are "comparatively small and it is difficult to be certain how many of them are available and how many can be produced." If they are withdrawn, they will lose their significance without delivery vehicles, G. Shultz declared.

[Unidentified journalist] "So in that case the nuclear weapons will not be eliminated?"

[Shultz] "The warheads will be stored together with the other nuclear materials that each side has on its territory. They cannot be used operationally without delivery vehicles."

G. Shultz declared that the USSR's persistence on the issue of the need to eliminate the warheads of medium-range nuclear means was a "surprise" demand so far as the United States was concerned and arose at the last minute. He said that this is making the U.S. side doubt the USSR's desire to conclude an agreement.

However, the Soviet Union has never raised and is not raising the question of the West German Pershing-1A missiles at the Geneva talks. As for the USSR's "surprise" demand that all U.S. nuclear warheads for operational-tactical missiles, including the FRG missiles, be eliminated, it should be remembered that the USSR and U.S. operational-tactical missiles and the nuclear warheads for them were simply not discussed at the talks until last spring. When, on the initiative of the United States and the other NATO countries, the issue of operational-tactical missiles was raised in Geneva, the problem of eliminating all the U.S. and Soviet nuclear warheads for them naturally also arose. Shultz ought to know this better than anyone. For he himself took part in the NATO Council session in Reykjavik that put forward the demand for "double zero," that is, the elimination of not only medium-range but also operational-tactical missiles.

[Unidentified journalist] "What can be done to advance the negotiating process in Geneva?"

According to G. Shultz, although the talks on medium-range missiles are the focus of universal attention, during the upcoming meeting he would also like to touch on a "more significant problem"—the question of reducing stockpiles of strategic arms—in the context in which this was discussed in Reykjavik.

The secretary of state declared that the President will never agree to any accord that ruins the SDI. As is well known, the Soviet Union has repeatedly pointed to the senselessness of reducing strategic arms on the comparatively limited expanses of the surface of the Earth if at the same time the way is opened up for the deployment of still more dangerous shock weapon systems in the truly infinite expanses of space.

Bessmertnykh on Shultz-Shevardnadze
LD131741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] The foreign media are paying particular attention to the talks to begin soon in Washington between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. leaders. USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh will tell us about the agenda for these talks.

[Begin Bessmertnykh recording] What the conversation will be about is evidently a secret to no one, since lately, everyone in the East and West has been talking about the

prospects for concluding an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Indeed, this really is an issue that could take up the lion's share of time alotted for the talks, although we do not regard this as the sole issue. It has come to the forefront because it is the most advanced from the view of solving it and of a seperate treaty being concluded on this question. Nonetheless, it only touches on a small part of the nuclear arsenals, approximately 1-2 percent, and the remaining part of the nuclear arsenals will undoubtedly require further examination.

Thus, from the point of view of principle, the issue of strategic offensive weapons is fundamental, but as they say, a difficult and major task has to be approached gradually, stage by stage, and an accord on medium-range missiles could be such a first stage.

Everyone, of course, has in their heads the question: Is such an agreement possible, and will it be concluded soon?

I think the talks in Washington will give conclusive proof of whether the U.S. side is ready to come to such a conclusion. It would quite simply be difficult to say definitely now. I'd express this thought like this: There is a genuine possibility of agreement. However, we are not yet fully convinced of the likelihood of such an agreement. For it to become possible, there is a serious and stubborn struggle ahead. As they say in diplomacy, let's wait and see.

We will also be discussing the prospects for preventing an arms race in space to prevent a major new destabilization of the strategic situation in the world.

Also, of course, we cannot get away from these talks without a detailed discussion of the so-called hot spots in the world: the situation in Central America, Afghanistan, Asia, the Persian Gulf, and so on. Here we have firm positions, and we will undoubtedly be expounding them to the Americans. We will be urging them to accept the idea that they should also work for more peaceful development in these areas of the world.

I should add one more thing: recently the United States, when prioritizing the issues that will be discussed in Washington, has put at the top of the list the question of human rights; they put regional problems as number No 2, bilateral questions as No 3, and questions of diarmament, for them, turn up at the bottom.

The Soviet delegation will definitely try to turn these priorities around. This does not mean that we do not give proper attention to all the remaining questions. But our understanding is that peaceful development, and future relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the entire international situation, depends predominantly on how the basic problems of security will be solved.

On human rights: At this time we would like to have an answer from the U.S. side as to what they intend to do to resolve this problem, primarily from the view of relieving the difficulties faced by millions of Americans who suffer because of inequality and because their rights are frustrated in one way or another.

So, as you can see, it is a very broad and extensive program. We will be hoping for a positive outcome from these talks. In any case, these talks will be an important step in the general normalization of the situation and, as we hope, in the matter of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations. [end recording]

Pavlov Discusses Talks, ABM Treaty

LD111032 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] On Tuesday 15th September Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is scheduled to arrive in Washington for talks with Secretary of State George Shultz. The talks are expected to cover a broad range of problems. Our observer, Igor Pavlov, makes this comment:

The most crucial of the problems appears to be the conclusion of U.S.-Soviet talks on the global elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, known as the double zero option. According to State Department Spokesman Charles Redman, the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state will sign an agreement on nuclear risk reduction centers. The centers would utilize a high speed communication line to give notice of ballistic missile tests and other events. The nuclear risk reduction centers would function independently of the hotline between Moscow and Washington.

In the weeks preceding Shevardnadze's visit to Washington there has been brisk political activity both here and across the ocean. As far as this country is concerned, one of the most spectacular events was a recent visit by an American congressional delegation led by Representative Thomas Downey. Three congressmen, their aides and experts, specializing in military affairs, visited a Soviet testing site in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, where they observed several nonnuclear blasts that were monitored by seismic equipment set up hundreds of miles away. This is part of a U.S.-Soviet experiment to show that even very low-yield nuclear explosions can be effectively monitored to prevent cheating. The highlight of the trip was their inspection of the controversial Krasnoyarsk radar station. Among other things, this is a sign that there are no insoluble problems—be it on-site inspection, which is instrumental to building confidence and trust, or other nettlesome [as heard] issues.

What about the U.S. Administration? Currently an intense debate is raging in Washington around the 1972 ABM Treaty. Spearheading the attack against it are administration officials who, through Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, have made another move to undermine the treaty. On Wednesday the State Department issued the third and final volume of its analysis of both the scope of the ABM Treaty and the Soviet attitude to it. It is now alleged that this country allowed all kinds of interpretations of the treaty, including those that permit building and deploying weapons in

space. The ABM Treaty was signed in 1972 and the American negotiators to this day insist that this is not so. Writing in this month's issue of *Arms Control Today,* Raymond Garthoff, who was executive secretary to the American delegation that negotiated the ABM Treaty, quoted a statement made in September 1972 by the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, who told the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet that under the accord, quote: The parties are obligated not to create and not to deploy sea, air, space, or mobile land-based ABM defense systems or components. unquote.

It is widely believed that, if successful, the coming Soviet-American talks in Washington could lead to another summit meeting. But the drumbeat coming from Washington is hardly inspiring.

Reagan Arms Interview Outlined
LD130911 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, 13 Sep (TASS)—U.S. President Ronald Reagan has given in interview to the weekly *U.S. News & World Report.* He said that, following an agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons with the USSR, his administration was also striving to conclude an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in the two countries' strategic nuclear missile arsenals. "I think," Reagan said, "that when we solve the question of conventional weapons, we should turn to tactical nuclear weapons.[no closing quotation marks as received] "In conventional weapons the USSR has an enormous advantage over us," the President said. "I think therefore, that we need to hold talks on them before the balance of tactical nuclear weapons start to change."

In reality, if one objectively assesses the correlation of general armed forces, then the picture as far as basic numbers are concerned looks like this: NATO and the Warsaw Treaty have an approximately equal number of personnel and an approximately equal amount of artillery. NATO has the advantage in the number of combat-ready divisions, antitank systems and fighter-bombers. On the whole there is an approximate balance in conventional weapons. In addition, the Warsaw Treaty countries have tabled large-scale proposals at the Vienna talks for a substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The U.S. President once again asserted that the Krasnoyarsk radar station is being built in contravention of the ABM Treaty, and that the Soviet Union is carrying out its own SDI program. "I think," he went on, "that we should look at things realistically and should examine whether the ABM Treaty, still has any significance, if it is violated." However, he said he was against renouncing the treaty immediately, out of "practical considerations". "I think," Reagan said, that they are more ready to make use of this than we are."[quotation marks as received] In other words, they could suddenly increase their military might much more than we could, if the treaty did not exist. I know that our committee of chiefs of staff does not want any rupture of the treaty. Perhaps I did not express myself quite clearly before, but there is no doubt that they are violating it. And has not the whole history of the 50 or more agreements after World War II been a history . . . of total violations of these agreements. . . .the President asserted.

However, it is the United States that refused to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty and exceeded its limits by bringing into operation more and more new strategic bombers with long-range cruise missiles and missile-carrying submarines. Washington is also undermining the the open-ended ABM Treaty, and in violation of its stipulations, in particular, a phased-array radar at the Thule (Greenland) radar station has been set up. The undermining of the ABM Treaty threatens to take the arms race out into space and to destablize the entire international situation.

In connection with the Iran-Iraq war and the increase in U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf, Reagan alleged that the USSR "aspires to move into the Near East, because they are aware of its importance, too." However, it is not the Soviet Union, but the United States and its NATO allies that have concentrated an armada of 75 warships in this region. The United States, for instance, is maintaining there 26 navy ships, including the aircraft carrier *Ranger,* the helicopter carrier *Guadalcanal* and the battleship *Missouri,* carrying long-range cruise missiles.

Touching on the heated situation in the Persian Gulf, Reagan said: "We, as well as the Gulf countries, are very vulnerable as far as Iran is concerned. Iran is the major power in the Near East." At the same time, he expressed in a general way his readiness for negotiations with Iran, failing to specify, however, exactly with what political powers Washington intends to enter into dialogue.

Chernyshev on Shultz Arms Proposition
LD121302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1104 GMT 12 Sep 87

["The Washington Version of 'Global Zeroes' "—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (TASS)—TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz gave two interviews on 11 September in which he essentially cast doubt on the possibility of signing an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. The chief of the U.S. foreign policy department has already attempted to shift the responsibility for such an outcome of the talks onto the Soviet Union. However, the explanations that were given by Shultz clearly led to a different conclusion.

The chief proposition made by the Washington representative is that in forwarding the demand for completely scrapping Soviet and U.S. nuclear warheads for medium-range and operation-tactical missiles, the USSR has allegedly erected a "new obstacle" at the talks. But the "novelty" in fact lies in the U.S. position, in the denial

by the U.S. Administration of the need to scrap these warheads. It transpires that the United Stated has no wish to scrap not only the nuclear warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles (they will only withdraw them from the FRG if the Federal Republic scraps its missiles), but also any U.S. warheads for medium-range and operational-tactical missiles whatever. Where exactly is the "logic"—if that is the right word—of official Washington?

First, the missiles capable of delivering these warheads are destroyed and the nuclear weapons are "rendered worthless", for, as Shultz stated, "they have no particular significance," for their delivery vehicles no longer exist. Is it possible to agree with such a thesis? I do not think it is. The concept of "classes of armaments," which is used not only on Moscow but in Washington too, with regard to medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, embraces launchers, the missiles themselves, and the warheads on them. Leaving one of these three elements undestroyed means preserving a part of the potential, which will be easier to recreate. The matter is additionally complicated by the fact that the U.S. delegation at the negotiations in Geneva is insisting on its right to produce in future Pershing-1B missiles and, furthermore, is objecting to inspections at missile enterprises and, in general, to any kind of verification after the elimination of the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Consequently, Washington is leading matters toward guaranteeing for itself a completely free hand even after the signing of an agreement on the basis of the "double-zero option."

Second, nuclear warheads, to use Shultz's words, "in general are not large, and it is very difficult to check how many such warheads there are and what new warheads will be created, and so on," so it is not worth raising the question of eliminating them. In forwarding this argument, the Washington representatives are clearly inconsistent. It is precisely Ronald Reagan's administration which for a number of years has been talking about the necessity of counting warheads. Even now at the Geneva discussions about strategic offensive weapons, the U.S. side constantly talks about the necessity of counting and reducing not only means of delivering nuclear weapons but also warheads (to a level of 6,000 units for each side). So, the number of warheads is still important for Washington and it considers it possible to check their presence!

Third, there is no sense in trying to reach agreement on eliminating warheads since, to use the words of the U.S. secretary of state, "nobody knows precisely how many warheads are stored in the USSR or United States". Truly, this lack of knowledge about what is going on at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva is amazing for the head of the State Department. The USSR proposed that before the start of eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles there should be an exchange of detailed data on the number of armaments in these two classes and the opportunity should be ensured for monitoring [proverka] the data given. So, Washington will know exactly and will be able to convince itself how many launchers, missiles, and warheads the USSR has. Perhaps the U.S. State Department has doubts about something else—will the Pentagon allow the U.S. foreign policy department, and even more so, the USSR, to know how many medium-range and operational-tactical missile systems it has? But in this case, is it possible at all to hope for the possibility of reaching a Soviet-U.S. understanding?

"The Soviets are continuing to raise more and more new problems... and the question is now whether they want to move forward or not," Shultz said. The secretary of state clearly has no grounds for such moralizing. But in the mind of anyone with an interest in concluding the first agreement in history on the complete elinination of two classes of nuclear arms there undoubtedly arises a whole series of questions. What precisely is the Washington version of a "double global zero" if in actual fact there is not going to be any zero? Can one believe in the sincerity of the statements made about Washington's striving for an agreement if the proposition is forwarded in advance that the treaty is unverifiable to the full extent? Why, precisely just before his meeting with the USSR foreign minister, did the U.S. secretary of state "clarify" the complete unwillingness of the administration to scrap the nuclear warheads for medium-range and operational-tactical missiles? Is all this not evidence that the U.S. leadership, influenced by those circles in the United States who do not want any agreements with the Soviet Union, has backed off from the accord that was already taking shape? I think we will get the answers to those questions quite soon, as a result of Eduard Shevardnadze's meetings with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

U.S. Radar Stories 'Cock-and-Bull'

LD131733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 13 Sep 87

["With Blinders Over Their Eyes"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS)—TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov writes: No one doubted that the recent visit by a delegation of U.S. congressmen to the Soviet radar station under construction near Krasnoyarsk would give rise to heated discussion in the United States on the question of the strength of Washington's assertion that construction of this radar station is purportedly a "violation" of the 1972 ABM Treaty. But it is hardly likely anyone imagined that these debates would be characterized by such an obvious lack of a constructive approach both on the part of the official representatives of the administration, and of like-thinking people in the political circles and in the press.

A few weeks ago the authors of the false statements on imaginary violations of the ABM Treaty by the Soviet Union felt free to disseminate all kinds of cock-and-bull stories about the radar station near Krasnoyarsk. However, the Soviet policy of "glasnost" laid a mine under the pyramid of lies erected by them. On 5 September, a delegation from the House of Representatives of the U.S.

Congress visited the radar station and saw for themselves its technical specifications, equipment, and the state of the construction work. Judging by their statements, the congressmen drew an unambivalent conclusion from this visit: At the present time the radar station near Krasnoyarsk is not a violation of the Soviet-U.S. treaty and cannot become one, at least not for a number of years to come.

It is noteworthy that Congressman Thomas Downey, head of the delegation, reported at a press conference in Washington that the legislators took about 1,000 photographs and an hour-long film at the radar station construction site. He suggested that the Reagan administration should familiarize itself with these materials. But, he complained, the administration does not regard this possibility with the necessary seriousness.

In other words, Washington's strategists immediately put on the blinders that they are so used to, not wishing to see that which obviously does not fit in with the bed of Procrustes of their slanderous campaign on imaginary violations of the ABM Treaty by the Soviet Union.

Without finding the time and going carefully into the essence of the matter, Frank Gaffriey, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, publicly announced: "The Soviets are lying now just as they have lied in the past." The same theme was immediately seized upon by the organ of the conservative circles, *The Wall Street Journal,* which said solemly: "no matter how you interpret events, the Soviet Union does not observe the treaty."

Naturally, not a single weighty fact is cited to uphold such words.

One could, of course, surmise that it is only the inveterate hawks in the United States who do not wish to look reality in the eye that after the trip by the congressmen serious politicians would for all that revise their former statements. Unfortunately, these hopes are evidently not to be justified.

It was only Saturday that President Reagan himself joined those who had previously asserted that the ABM Treaty was "not being observed" by Moscow. In an interview with *U.S. News & World Report,* without wishing to take the facts into account, he asserted again that the radar station near Krasnoyarsk "is a violation" of the treaty. The President, moreover, openly called for a review of the treaty itself for the purpose of determining "whether it still has any significance". In other words, the head of the White House has already made it understood yet again that the administration headed by him will do all it can in the future if not to abolish then at least to emasculate the Soviet-U.S. accord serving as the foundation for the entire process of arms control.

The truth about the radar station is not what Washington wanted.

Incidentally, could one honestly have expected anything else when Washington has long been feverishly seeking a pretext to derail the ABM Treaty, thereby opening a way for itself to the presently banned testing and the deployment of ABM systems with space-based elements?

To all appearances, some of those who are taking pains to slander the Soviet Union, want to go even further — to remove altogether the possibility of concluding new arms control accords with the USSR. "How can one sign a new arms agreement with the Soviet Union if it is continuing to violate the present agreement?", that same *Wall Street Journal* asks in particular. Any comment on this is, perhaps, superfluous.

U.S. Rights, 'Trite' Slurs Examined

LD131403 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS—TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Richard Pipes, professor of Harvard University, one of the oldest Sovietologists in the United States, has written in *New Republic* that the time when it was easy to be considered a specialist in the Soviet Union has gone by, because changes in the Soviet Union are so impetuous that they upset many established notions and conclusions for the first time since 1917.

This is an accurate assessment of the situation. However, although propaganda dogmas and hackneyed notions that have been used for many years do not work today, certain quarters in the U.S. continue to repeat trite allegations about some 'violation of human rights' that, in their opinion exists in the USSR.

At the same time, the U.S. continues to be persistently described as a 'staunch supporter' of human rights. Reagan even said in his report dealing with U.S. strategy in the sphere of national security that the U.S. was a beacon of democracy.

It sounds well, but it is not clear who sees the light of this beacon. Perhaps, its light is seen in fashionable palaces and villas of 400 multimillionaires whom *Forbes* magazine classed as the super-rich of America.

However, it is doubtful that the light of this 'beacon' reaches all the eight million unemployed or 3 million people who do not have a roof over their heads. It can hardly be seen in a prison cell where Leonard Peltier, a courageous fighter for the rights of American Indians, has been kept for about 12 years. The same is true of many other prison cells where the authorities of the 'democratic' and 'free' America put hundreds of participants in the anti-war struggle.

Speaking on the occasion of the arrival in the U.S. of the pope of Rome on September 10, President Reagan said that since the Lord respected individual freedom, the state should also respect it. We shall not comment here on whether it was appropriate to compare the actions of the Washington administration with those of the Lord.

It is not clear how individual freedom can be respected in a country where nearly all the adult population is under the observation of the FBI, in a society which is

plagued by racism and corruption. Respect for individual freedom is unthinkable without respect for the law. However, the Irangate scandal demonstrated to Americans and to the whole world that in the U.S. today even a lieutenant-colonel of the Marine Corps, to say nothing of his high-ranking patrons, can trample the law for many years and to flagrantly disregard provisions of the U.S. Constitution.

Some time ago the newspaper [as received] *New Yorker* published the following caricature: A U.S. political boss sitting at a broad desk against the background of the capital leafs through a report received from his assistant which he is about to make. He says: "Excellent report. It is a marvellous mixture of the truth, half-truth and pure lies". Speeches coming from Washington about some 'violation of human rights' in the USSR and 'defenders of democracy' all of whom can allegedly be found in the top political echelons of Washington resemble the situation from the caricature. The only difference is that there is no truth whatsoever in those speeches, a little of half-truth and a lot of boasting, showing off and pure lies.

China

More on Gromyko, PRC Envoy Meeting

PM111259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 4 September in the Kremlin A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who presented his credentials. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic workers from the PRC Embassy.

In his speech Yu Hongliang said that the peoples of China and the Soviet Union supported one another in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle and socialist construction, as a result of which traditional friendship had taken shape. The Chinese people value this friendship dearly and and devote indefatigable efforts to strengthening and developing it. The ambassador would like to take this opportunity to convey good wishes from the Chinese people to the great Soviet people in building socialism and in the matter of restructuring.

You may be sure that, while I occupy this post, the ambassador noted, I will devote all my efforts to strengthening the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and to achieving the normalization of relations between the two countries. I regard this as a noble mission entrusted to me by my government.

Receiving the credentials, A.A. Gromyko stated:

Our countries — the PRC and the USSR — are large socialist states. This fact even on its own objectively obliges them to develop and enrich relations at all levels. You may report to your leadership that we firmly intend to continue pursuing matters in this direction and in your own activity you may proceed from this premise.

Both our countries are pursuing a policy of peace in the international arena. Recently they have accordingly made many statements in which this policy is expounded. I draw your attention above all to those statements, which were made on our side by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the official documents containing an exposition of our positions in foreign affairs which have been published, and to the decision [singular, as published] of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee Party Plenums.

You may be sure that any step on the part of the PRC designed to facilitate the consolidation of peace and the removal of the threat of nuclear war will find understanding and support on our side. We would like to count on the fact that the PRC will act likewise. The supreme interests of our states and our peoples require this.

It is extremely appropriate to stress the importance of the question of security in the huge and important Pacific Ocean region. You know that the Soviet Union has expounded its fundamental considerations on this score.

It is well known that this problem is also of interest to you. We would welcome it if the Chinese side, too, were to devote the requisite attention to it. And there is extensive scope here for our collaboration.

Your party and our CPSU, your people and our people are tackling domestic affairs of exceptional significance.

Our people are now implementing tasks to restructure the life of Soviet society. This applies to developing the economy. This also applies to the social sphere in its entirety. It also applies to peoples' actual thinking.

We want to improve the life of the Soviet people and to boost their prosperity. We want to develop socialism; in other words: more socialism. Our intentions consist in developing and enriching socialist democracy. And this is the will of the Soviet people.

Those abroad who would like the Soviet people to deviate from this path, on which it embarked in October 1917, are nourishing such hopes in vain. Disappointment awaits them. We are proceeding confidently along the road, on which the Soviet Union embarked when it carried out the great revolution. Lenin indicated the basic avenues along which our country is now advancing under the leadership of the Leninist party of Communists.

We call all our work restructuring. This is a capacious and precise definition of what we are doing in our country.

I take this opportunity to say that we are duly assessing all that is being implemented in China in the sphere of modernizing the economy.

There have already been contacts and talks between our countries on various sorts of questions and there are more to come. We are ready to continue them. We express the hope that they will take place in a friendly good-neighborly spirit and will lead to positive results.

In conclusion the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium wished the PRC ambassador success in his work for the benefit of the further strengthening and development of relations between our countries.

After the ceremony of presenting the credentials, A.A. Gromyko had a conversation with Yu Hongliang, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

In the course of the conversation the ambassador drew attention to the process of improving relations between the two countries and enumerated the various types of consultations and meetings which are taking place between them. He said that the Chinese side is sincerely endeavoring to improve these relations.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the very fact of the talks is of important significance.

TU Delegation Arrives in Beijing 10 Sep

Greeted by Fang Jiade

OW130540 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] At the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, a Soviet delegation headed by Makeyev, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Beijing on Thursday for a visit. Fang Jiade, secretary of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, who greeted the Soviet delegation at the airport, expressed his satisfaction over the first visit by a Soviet trade union delegation in years. He said: The leader of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions holds that this visit and the ensuing talks have significance, and will have a positive effect on the efforts of the trade unions of the two socialist nations to further develop relations and cooperation and to exchange experiences.

The Soviet trade union delegation will visit some large industrial centers in China. It will also try to understand the Chinese trade unions' work and the role played by workers' congresses in China's ongoing economic reform and expansion of relations with the outside world.

Received by Ni Zhifu

LD122042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Ni Zhifu, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, received today in Beijing a Soviet trade union delegation headed By AUCCTU Secretary Makeyev. The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is celebrated this year, said the leader of the Chinese trade unions. And this is not a festive occasion just for the Soviet people, but it is a great festive occasion for the all the world's working people. We in China will celebrate it too. Materials and photographs dedicated to Great October will be published in the press and events will be carried out on a mass scale.

Trade, Economic Cooperation Noted

OW110541 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Sep 87

[From "The World Today" program; station observer Ivanov on "Stages of Soviet-Chinese Trade and Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Dear listeners: Soviet Television has reported that the PRC has purchased 20 Tu-154m large passenger aircraft from the USSR. Our station observer Ivanov writes:

Cooperation between China and the Soviet foreign trade organization, the All-Soviet Aircraft Export Company, has gone on for years. Today, old Soviet-made Il-14 and Il-18 aircraft can still be seen on domestic flights in China. Of course, it is time to replace the old with a new generation of aircraft.

Currently, the China National Aviation Corporation flies Soviet-made Il-62's on its Beijing-Moscow flight. At the end of 1985, a Soviet airbus Il-86 made a successful demonstration flight in China. It is perfectly possible that this aircraft will become a normal sight in China's skies. Technically, the Soviet Tu-154m is suitable for central and northern China as the climate there is similar to that of the Soviet Union. In July, 1985, China held a ceremonious reception at Beijing Airport for its first Tu-154m purchased from the Soviet Union.

Dear listeners, aviation technology is only one of the things the Soviet Union offers China; others include machinery, industrial equipment, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, timber, chemical products, and so on. China, on the other hand, provides us with tungsten, fluorite, light industrial products, and other traditional Chinese export goods.

In recent years, trade between the Soviet Union and China has become markedly active. Trade volume between the two countries has increased 10 times in the past 5 years. With the Soviet-Chinese Trade and Payments Agreement for 1986-1990, trade volume for the 5-year period is set at 12 billion rubles; that is, 3 billion rubles a year until 1990.

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China also continues to grow. At the same time, our two countries constantly seek new forms of cooperation. For example, various forms of industrial cooperation are being drawn up and discussion is under way on plans for setting up joint Soviet-Chinese industrial enterprises.

Both the Soviet Union and China are satisfied with the progress made in their trade cooperation. Such progress is not only in the interests of our two countries but is also

in the interests of world socialism. It will help stabilize the international situation and enhance good-neighborly coexistence among countries.

Moscow, Beijing Universities Sign Accord

PM111429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vinogradskiy report: "Universities Cooperating"]

[Text] An agreement on scientific and cultural cocperation between Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov State University and Beijing University was signed in Moscow 3 September.

The university partners will in the future exchange experience of teaching, scientific research, and method work and information materials on questions of higher education and the training of highly skilled specialists.

The Moscow and Beijing universities will annually exchange professors, teachers, scientific employees to give lectures and conduct scientific work, trainees, teachers of the Russian and Chinese languages, and also students and postgraduates.

The agreement was signed on the Soviet side by Academician A.A. Logunov, rector of Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov State University, and on the Chinese side by Professor Ding Shixun, rector of Beijing University.

Deng Xiaoping on Relations With Japan

LD112209 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 11 TASS — A number of "complex problems" exist between China and Japan and they should be solved on the basis of the principles of the joint Sino-Japanese Declaration and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. This was stated today by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the Communist Party of China, at a meeting with a delegation of the Japanese Party of Democratic Socialism.

As reported by *Xinhua* agency, to illustrate the issues existing between the two countries Deng Xiapoing cited the "problem of Kokario", the hostel for Chinese students in Kyoto. A Japanese court transferred the right of ownership to this hostel to Taiwan. The essence of the precedent, Deng Xiaoping said, is in recognition of the existence of either one China, or "two Chinas", or "one China and one Taiwan". The PRC, he said further, "keenly reacts to this question". Deng Xiaoping ugred the Japanese side to take a clearcut stand on this problem and "deal with the government of one China, just as China deals with the government of one Japan".

Zhao, Peng Meet Iran, Iraq Officials

LD121549 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 12 TASS—Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (PRC), at a meeting here with visiting 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, a special envoy of the Iranian Government, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iran, expressed hope that the trip to Iran and Iraq by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would yield positive results in the cause of bringing about a settlement of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

China, he pointed out, has been always coming out in favour of ending the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible as well as for securing that those countries could use their manpower and material resources for economic development in accordance with their basic interests.

Having voiced concern over the growth of tension in the Persian Gulf area, the Chinese leader also expressed hope that all the parties concerned would show restraint to keep peace and stability in the region.

During the meeting he reaffirmed China's desire to continue to develop friendly relations and cooperation with Iran.

When receiving here a delegation of the National Council of Iraq led by the council's chairman Sa'dun Hammadi, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, stated that "Iran and Iraq are our friends. A continuation of the war is to the detriment of both Iran and Iraq and the Third World as well as to the interests of preserving peace throughout the world, and peace in the Persian Gulf area, in particular".

China has always held a strictly neutral stand with regard to the Iran-Iraq war, he pointed out, and will not spare efforts to secure a just and peaceful political settlement of the problem through bringing about mutual understanding and accord between Iran and Iraq.

Northeast Asia

Gromyko on Japan's Northern Territories

OW080139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 8 KYODO — Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yasue Katori paid a farewell call on Soviet President Andrey Gromyko Monday before leaving his Moscow post after serving here for more than three years.

Katori is expected to be succeeded by Toshiaki Muto, ambassador to Indonesia.

During the hour-long meeting, Katori and Gromyko held friendly talks on ways to improve Japan-Soviet relations, embassy sources said. The two, however, did not touch on a recent mutual expulsion of diplomats, the sources said.

Katori told Gromyko that while in the Soviet Union, he became aware of the great Soviet economic potentiality and was very impressed with the Soviet people's intense interest in Japanese culture.

The ambassador confirmed Japan's continued efforts for dialogue to stabilize bilateral relations and stressed that the settlement of the territorial problem over the four islands near Hokkaido is indispensable to promote the dialogue, the sources said.

In response, Gromyko repeated Moscow's hope for friendly relations with Japan, but also indicated that Japanese efforts for improved relations are not yet sufficient, according to the embassy sources.

On the territorial problem, Gromyko said there is nothing to add to the Soviet position stated so far, the sources said. Moscow says there is no territorial issue pending between the two countries.

Japan is claiming its right over the four islands, or the so-called northern islands, east of Hokkaido, which fell into the Soviet hands after World War II.

Japan To Resume Shipping in Persian Gulf

LD080531 Moscow TASS in English 0526 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] London September 8 TASS - Japan has decided to resume shipping in the Persian Gulf which was suspended four days ago after a Japanese tanker had been attacked and rocketed in the Gulf by an unidentified boat.

Reporting this, the *Reuter* news agency points out that a caravan consisting of eight Japanese ships has already left the United Arab Emirates.

The decision to resume shipping was also prompted by the fact that in recent days attacks on civilian ships on the part of Iran and Iraq were discontinued.

U.S. Demands of Japan's Technology Noted

OW130609 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] According to a report by TASS Tokyo Correspondent Golovnin, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger proposed to the Japanese side in his meeting with MITI Minister Tamura in Washington that Japan should provide the United States with advanced technology for strengthening the antisubmarine defense system.

Taking into account the claim that Toshiba Machinery Co's illegal export of high-speed machines to the USSR has endangered the security of the United States, Japan may be forced to accept this demand to take up for the incident. The pretext that the security of the United States has been impaired by the Toshiba Machine incident has been explicitly denied by authoritative military observers in Western countries, including the United States. However, the sensation caused by the Toshiba incident under the Pentagon's auspices has not ceased.

Under the pretext of this incident, the military authorities of Japan and the United States have already agreed to make further arrangements for antisubmarine operations. On the current occasion, Secretary Weinberger personally made the demand that Japan should provide U.S. military authorities with the advanced technology that is indispensable to antisubmarine warfare. To encourage Japan, which has taken a policy of controlling its trade with socialist countries, Secretary Weinberger has stated that the policy is welcomed.

The Japanese Government promptly adopted a new law concerning intensified penalties for violation of the notorious COCOM regulations and also started the trial in which Toshiba Machinery Co's executives will be exposed to public ridicule. According to the newspaper *Akahata*, through its submission to the United States, Japan is now causing serious blows to its own economy. The *Kyodo News Agency* reports that this policy adopted by the Japanese Government fully complies with the U.S. strategy of destroying Japan's position as its opponent in the competition.

Misawa Base 'Real Threat to Peace'

PM071351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "Photographs and Comment" rubric: "Misawa: The Pentagon's Nuclear Outpost"]

[Text] At the Misawa U.S. Air Force Base in the north of Japan the deployment of 50 U.S. F-16 fighter bombers has been completed. Apart from the usual missile and bomb load they can carry nuclear cruise missiles and hydrogen bombs. To store these lethal munitions at Misawa, warehouses have already been created and dugouts and a long-range communications system built. The U.S. Forces Command in Japan announced that construction of new military installations at Misawa will also be carried out at accelerated rates in the future.

On the pretext of "protecting Japan from the Soviet threat" the United States has transformed Misawa into the most important site for its nuclear strategy in the Far East. The F-16's already deployed here conduct exercises in nuclear bombing and inflicting strikes at maximum range with the use of KS-135 refueling planes. Aircraft transferred to Japan from U.S. territory are also enlisted in these exercises. R-3S antisubmarine aircraft capable of carrying nuclear depth charges are also located at Misawa, as is the leading center of Washington's electronic espionage.

In the opinion of the progressive Japanese public, Misawa constitutes a real threat to peace in the region.

Envoy Awards Japanese Communist Medal

OW130326 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] *Pravda*, the CPSU Central Committee organ published in Moscow, today carries the following report from Tokyo:

According to the report, Mr Sanzo Nosaka, honorary chairman of the Communist party of Japan [JCP], was awarded the Soviet October Revolution Medal yesterday. On his 95th birthday, the medal was awarded to Mr

Nosaka, one of the senior communist labor movement activists in Japan and in the world, for his meritorious service in the struggle for peace and democracy, and for his contributions to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

In the name of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Solovyev presented the medal at the award ceremony held at the JCP Central Committee headquarters. Mr Nosaka expressed his gratitude to the USSR for the great honor of being presented with the October Revolution Medal.

In his remarks to Soviet reporters, Mr Nosaka emphasized that it was a great honor for him to be presented with this medal prior to the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He also stated that the course of his life was determined by the October Revolution and that the October Revolution has played a special role in the historical destiny of not only the USSR but the whole world.

Japanese Fishermen To Go Free in 1988
OW111115 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] The newspaper *Moskovskiye Novosti* carried a dispatch from Khabarovsk. In Khabarovsk, three Japanese fishermen, who engaged in illegal fishing operations in Soviet territorial waters, have been serving time in a forced labor camp since last December. They are skipper Noboru Shimizudaka, 37, and seamen Masahiro Shimizudaka and Shigeaki Toyama.

Five participants of the third Japanese-Soviet friendship exchange conference, held in Khabarovsk in early September, had an opportunity to meet with the three Hokkaido fishermen. They included JSP [Japanese Socialist Party] Dietman Toshiharu Okada. After observing for the first time how the Japanese fishermen were being detained in the Soviet Union, Toshiharu Okada said in an interview with *Moskovskiye Novosti:* They are really extending solicitude to the Japanese fishermen who violated Soviet law. I think that their humanitarian attitude will have a good influence on overall Japanese-Soviet relations.

Miyoko Abe, chairman of the Rausu Fisheries Cooperative Association, said: I feel really sorry for the violation of Soviet law by our fishermen. Here is the father of one of the fishermen being detained. He feels relieved after seeing that his son and nephew are doing fine.

According to an announcement by a representative of the authorities, under an amnesty making the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the two seamen will be released in January 1988 with their remaining term shortened by half, or by 6 months and 20 days. The release of skipper Noboru Shimizudaka before the expiration of his term is under examination. Data submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in this connection favorably evaluate the behavior of the three Japanese fishermen.

Voronin Attends Moscow DPRK Fete
PM111323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Korean People's Festival"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people devoted to the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK was held in Moscow 7 September.

The keynote speaker was Yu.N. Bystrov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Board and USSR deputy minister.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, expressed profound gratitude to Soviet people for actively supporting the Korean people's just cause. The time-tested fraternal friendship with the USSR, he said, is an inspiring force for us.

Participating in the meeting were R.N. Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Kim Chi-ho, deputy chairman of its Central Board.

ROK Navy 'Intruded' on DPRK
LD051852 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 5 TASS — Two South Korean naval ships today intruded into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea south of the Kanren peninsula, the *Korean Central News Agency* reported.

It said the border guards of the DPRK cut short the trespassers' actions in time, forcing them to leave the area.

The report said repeated violations of the DPRK's border and other provocative activities by the South Korean side tended to heighten tension between North and South and hampered efforts by the DPRK to foster an atmosphere of trust and preserve peace and stability in the Korean peninsula.

Orlov Arrives in Mongolia 11 Sep
LD120256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the invitation f the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Ulaanbaator today. At the airport the Soviet guests were met by Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Mongolia's People's Great Hural, and other officials.

On the same day, the delegation laid a wreath at Sukhbaatar's and Choybalsan's vault, and visited Mongolia's Central State Museum.

Near East & South Asia

Shevardnadze, Arab League Discuss Gulf

PM101406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4 ["Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep TASS — USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today held negotiations with a delegation of the Arab League's Iran-Iraq Conflict Committee. The delegation is led by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of Kuwait S. al-Ahmad.

A substantial exchange of opinions on questions linked with the developments in the war between Iran and Iraq and the heightened situation in the Persian Gulf zone was held in the course of the negotiations which passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

The members of the delegation reported the results of the recent extraordinary session of the Arab League, at which there was a discussion of the situation which has arisen in connection with the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, and spoke of steps to implement the decisions adopted by the league.

The USSR firmly and consistently abides by its principled course for an undelayed end to the armed Iran-Iraq conflict, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

It was underlined that the Soviet Union firmly advocates compliance with the UN Security Council's Resolution 598 which provides a political foundation for settling the Iran-Iraq conflict and creates realistic possibilities for efficient steps to be taken toward peace. The UN secretary general's mediatory mission, envisaged by the Security Council's decision, is bound to serve as a practical diplomatic mechanism of settlement. All-round support and assistance should be ensured to it.

The tension growing in the Persian Gulf area as a result of the unprecedented buildup of the direct U.S.military presence there hampers the quest for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The interests of peace in the region call for a well-considered approach, creation of favourable conditions for putting the Security Council's decision into life.

Eduard Shevardnadze noted the constructive character of the Soviet proposal for improvement of the situation in the Persian Gulf. The USSR is ready to take practical steps in this direction in the context of relevant international efforts. The Arab League representatives highly appreciated the Soviet Union's Iran-Iraq conflict stand, welcomed its efforts aimed at eliminating the dangerous seat of tension in the Middle and Near East.

Arab states' joint steps can play a major role in settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict and improvement of the situation in the region. On its part the Soviet Union will continue comprehensively working for that both in the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of bilateral contacts with all sides concerned.

The parties to the negotiations were unanimous in their view that the frank exchange of opinions was useful.

UN Secretary General Arrives in Tehran

LD120828 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 12 TASS—BY TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov:

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has arrived in Tehran, his spokesman told the U.N. headquarters.

In Tehran airport Perez de Cuellar said that as the U.N. secretary-general he would look for ways for the attainment of a just and durable settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. He said that his talks with the Iranian leaders would cover the question of the speediest implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The implementation of the provisions of the resolution would, in his words, offer the best opportunity for the settlement of the situation, which emerged in the Persian Gulf and is now a source of concern.

The president of the Security Council has addressed an appeal to all countries of the world to stop hostilities during my stay in the region, Perez de Cuellar continued. He expressed hope that in the course of his brief visit here, and then to Iraq, both sides would follow the appeal by the president of the U.N. Security Council. It is important to build a tranquil atmosphere necessary for discussion with Iranian and then Iraqi leaders, he said.

Korolev Views UN, U.S. Visits to Gulf

LD121401 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] The situation in the Persian Gulf area is the topic of the following commentary, written by Vladimir Korolev. This is what he writes:

Much is expected currently from the visit of the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to Iran and Iraq. The purpose of his talks in Tehran and Baghdad is to bring an end to the war between the two countries as quickly as possible, a pointless war that has already claimed over 1,000,000 lives. Leaving New York, Perez de Cuellar expressed hope that his trip would be a success.

One would like to share his optimism. However, there are no weighty reasons for that. Iran and Iraq have stepped up their hostilities. Despite a pledge by both to cease fire for the time of the talks with Perez de Cuellar the warring sides continue fighting. At the same time the NATO countries are building up their military presence in the Gulf. The Italian Government has finally decided

to dispatch to the area a group of its warships. Japan has launched an intensive study of possible support for the actions of the United States and other Western countries in the area. But the Security Council resolution, getting action on which is the aim of the current tour of the UN secretary general, urges all countries to refrain from any actions that might lead to a further escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The tour of some Persian Gulf countries by the U.S. defense secretary later this month certainly indicates that the United States is not going to leave that region alone. Caspar Weinberger is going there to ensure access to ports and airfields for the U.S. armed forces. Assessing the state of affairs in the Gulf, local analysts emphasise that even a very small military incident there can start a chain reaction with unpredictable consequences. That is why it is essential for all countries to help with the success of the tour by Perez de Cuellar to the two warring nations.

Government of Chad Ready for Cease-Fire

LD111006 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] London September 11 TASS—The Government of Chad has stated its readiness to heed the call by the Organization of African Unity to cease fire in the conflict with Libya.

A REUTER report from Ndjamena quoting the government statement says the ceasefire is to go into effect at 11 a.m., local time, on Friday.

Libya Agrees to OAU Call for Cease-Fire

LD111132 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli September 11 TASS—Libya has agreed to a cease-fire in its territorial conflict with Chad over the disputed Aozou Strip.

Libya's official news agency JANA reported that, "in response to the persistent and repeated calls of the Organization of African Unity, Libya will end its air raids inside Chad territory from 12:00 local time on Friday."

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mengistu Congratulated on Election

PM140749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Soviet leadership bodies' message congratulating Ethiopia's Mengistu on election as president]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE]

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam!

We are pleased to send you most sincere and cordial congratulations in connection with your election as president of the PDRE.

Your election to this high state post attests to the profound trust which the people and the WPE have in you and is recognition of your selfless revolutionary activity for the good of the Ethiopian working people and in the interests of peace and social progress.

Accept, Comrade Mengistu, wishes for good health and successes addressed to you personally and for happiness and well-being addressed to the friendly Ethiopian people. May the fraternal friendship between the USSR and the PDRE and between our two countries' peoples strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mengistu Assembly Address

PM111115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent I. Tarutin: "Ethiopia: First, Inaugural Session"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Sep—The first, inaugural session of the National Assembly (Shengo) opened in Addis Ababa today. The leaders of the party and government, representatives of mass public organizations, and heroes of the revolution were present in the auditorium. Numerous foreign guests were also there. They included a Soviet party and state delegation headed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

State leader Mengistu Haile Mariam delivered a report. Some 13 years ago, he said, the Ethiopian broad masses embarked on the path of revolutionary progress. At the cost of extraordinary sacrifices during the grim years of struggle our people freed themselves from feudal rule and imperialist pressure. We have achieved impressive, major victories in the battle against illiteracy, poverty, hunger, disease, and other social ills and safeguarded the country's unity and territorial integrity.

As a result of all these efforts the revolution has entered the current stage of its development. The country is going through a crucial period. In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the supreme organ of state power, the National Assembly (Shengo), which is directly elected by the people, is to take power out of the hands of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC).

Then Mengistu Haile Mariam talked in detail about the ground covered since the victory of the revolution and the changes that have taken place in the country. There have been fundamental transformations in the state apparatus. Much has been done to eliminate the administrative organs of the feudal system and to replace them

with a new structure which has made it possible to involve the urban and rural population in public affairs. The organization of the broad masses, as well as strengthening the social base of the revolution, has contributed to the accumulation of experience of self-managment. This process is taking place under the reliable WPE leadership. Its creation was an event of historic significance.

The main aim of the transformations undertaken since the revolution, the speaker said, was to change economic and social conditions and improve working people's lives. According to him, special significance attached to the radical agrarian reform as a result of which the people took over ownership of land. In view of the fact that practically 90 percent of the country's population is engaged in agriculture, the construction of the new economic system began with the solution of a very important task—changing peasants' living conditions.

It is common knowledge, the country's leader said, that foreign aid cannot solve the problem of the permanent shortage of food which Ethiopia is facing. Therefore, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food products, a strategy has been elaborated which pays special attention to the parts of the country producing agricultural surpluses. Broad efforts have been made to expand the socialist sector in agriculture by setting up new amd modernizing existing state farms. But, despite this, the tasks have not yet been implemented. Difficulties and numerous mistakes were inevitable. Although from the very start the government attached great significance to expanding production cooperatives, there are not many of them. The fact that at present only three percent of peasants are organized in production cooperatives clearly demonstrates what a difficult task we have to tackle in the future.

In the industrial sector, the speaker noted, major industrial enterprises have been nationalized and have been helped to make fuller use of their production potential. There have been considerable successes in prospecting and extracting minerals. A gas field has been opened. The power industry has been strengthened. Next year it is planned to launch a 150-megawatt hydroelectric power station in Melca-Vakane [name as transliterated]. Construction began only recently on a new 300-megawatt power station in Gylgel Gybe [names as transliterated].

Obviously, the improvement of the people's living standard depends not only on progress in material production. So broad social reforms have been implemented in conjunction with efforts to boost the country's economy. Much is being done in the health sphere. In the past 13 years the number of clinics has risen from 550 to 1,095, health centers from 93 to 149, and hospitals from 84 to 89. The number of doctors has risen from 274 to 1,104. Since the revolution medical services have increased and are now available to 45 percent of the population. The education system is being improved. It should be remembered that prior to 1974 93 percent of the population were illiterate. As a result of the campaign against illiteracy which has been waged purposefully, especially in the last 8 years, the figure has fallen to 33 percent. Before the revolution only 14 percent of school-age children had the opportunity to study. By 1986 this had risen to 32.7 percent. The number of students doubled.

The main immediate goal of our struggle is the creation of a society free from hunger, privation, and unemployment. While appreciating the efforts made during the last 13 years to accelerate economic growth, it must be remembered that the country has repeatedly been hit by natural disasters. It should also be borne in mind that there has not been a stable peace during this period. We have been forced into a desperate fight against foreign enemies and separatist forces. It has required enormous sacrifices.

Mengistu Haile Mariam then switched to foreign policy issues. Ethiopia has adequately demonstrated that it favors peace and disarmament and supports and recognizes all peace-loving and freedom-loving forces, he said. At a time when enemies have obstructed our progress, friends have taken our side and the socialist states and other progressive and democratic forces have constantly strengthened relations with us, giving us resolute asssistance in various spheres. We value highly the assistance the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries have given us.

In conclusion the speaker said: From the very start we have acknowledged that "our path is long and our goal is distant." The declaration of a republic shows that the country has taken an historically important step. We have gained yet another sure means of building a new Ethiopia.

Dobrynin at Moscow Meeting on Ethiopia

LD112041 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today there was a public meeting devoted to the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PRDE] and the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. In the presidium were Comrade Dobrynin, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. The speakers at the meeting emphasized that the proclamation of the PDRE is a natural result of the fundamental transformations in the political, social, and economic life of the country.

Ethiopian Envoy Speaks on Anniversary

LD122023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Address by Getachew Tadesse, Ethiopian charge d'affaires to the USSR, to the Soviet public on the occasion of Ethiopian Revolution Day, in Amharic with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" program—live in the studio]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends! I am proud to have the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Ethiopian people to the Soviet public on the 13th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, and in connection with the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PRDE]. Thanks to the leadership of Ethiopian revolution leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, and to the lives given for the revolution, our achievements are now more stable than ever. Just now, during the holiday, the constituting session of the people's assembly is under way in our country. It will adopt a constitution, create the leading state organs, and ratify the competence of those elected. The creation of the PRDE, which guarantees the political power of the country's working people and marks the triumph of the principles of democracy, will thus become a reality.

Dear comrades! It is with special pride that I would like to stress that this event is our common joy, because all we have accomplished became possible due to the great moral and material support that the CPSU, the Government of the USSR, and all Soviet people have given to the cause of the Ethiopian revolution. During Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's official working visit to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Comrade Gorbachev, the further expansion of bilateral political, economic, trade, and cultural ties were discussed. In the international arena, our countries hold common positions on issues relating to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism. They are also exerting tireless efforts to secure peace and create a new international economic order. Our countries openly advocate that the Indian Ocean should be turned into a zone of peace and that conflicts between neighboring countries should be resolved peacefully, and they advocate noninterference in internal affairs and an improvement in interstate relations based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Ethiopia wholly supports the Soviet Union's efforts to defend peace and eliminate nuclear weapons on earth, and takes profound satisfaction in the activities of the Soviet Government to improve the social conditions of the Soviet people's lives.

In conclusion, on behalf of the people of Ethiopia and on my own behalf, permit me to express our profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Government and people of the USSR for all the assistance rendered us; and to wish good health to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and prosperity and good fortune to all Soviet people.

Communique With Tanzania Published

PM111007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Joint Soviet-Tanzanian Report on the Stay in the USSR of a Delegation From the Tanzanian National Assembly"]

[Text] A delegation from the Tanzanian National Assembly headed by its speaker A.S. Mkwawa was in the Soviet Union from 2 through 7 September 1987 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The Tanzanian visitors visited the Estonian SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the activity of the organs of state power and with economic and cultural building in the republic.

A.S. Mkwawa and the members of the delegation were received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and conversations took place between the Tanzanian parliamentarians and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and members of the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

During the conversations, which took place in a warm friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the activity of the two countries' parliaments, the status of bilateral Soviet-Tanzanian relations was reviewed, and topical problems of the present international situation were discussed.

The Tanzanian parliamentarians were familiarized with the progress of restructuring in the USSR and with the work to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, designed to renew Soviet society.

For their part the Tanzanian representatives spoke about the activity of the Tanzanian National Assembly to solve the socioeconomic problems facing the country.

While discussing the status of bilateral relations between the USSR and Tanzania their stable development and good prospects were noted with satisfaction. When views on international questions were exchanged the sides noted the broad coincidence of the positions and evaluations of the two countries. The Soviet and Tanzanian members of parliament expressed serious concern over the tense international situation that continues through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles and the conflict situation in various parts of the world, in particular in the South of Africa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf zone. They declared for their speediest political settlement on the basis of respect for the lawful interests and rights of all states and peoples and for the invigoration of the collective search for ways of solving the conflict in the south of Africa and liquidating the system of apartheid. The parliamentarians of the two countries emphasized the need of the speediest convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean with the aim of turning it into a zone of peace and eliminating all foreign military bases in the region. In this connection they noted the important role that members of parliament have to play in the struggle for democratising international relations and strengthening trust and understanding among nations.

The delegates of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania spoke highly of the USSR's contribution to the struggle for peace, of the constructive

Soviet foreign policy initiatives directed at creating a non-nuclear and non-violent peace, the implementation of which would bring about a drastic improvement of the international situation.

The Soviet and Tanzanian members of parliament stated the need of a radical restructuring of international economic relations, of solving the problem of foreign debt on the basis of a global and fair settlement and of giving developing states assistance in overcoming economic backwardness.

They noted in this context the existing interconnection between disarmament and development. The Soviet Union's readiness to hand over to developing countries a part of the means which it will actually save as a result of various measures to scale down the arms race was stressed.

Note was made of the big role of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension, for social and economic progress. The Soviet representatives noted that Tanzania's activity in this movement and within the framework of the "Group of Six" has earned it a high international prestige.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the Tanzanian parliamentarians expressed readiness to develop in the future links through parliamentary channels, regarding them as an important element in Soviet-Tanzanian exchanges.

Communique With Tanzania Published
PM111007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Joint Soviet-Tanzanian Report on the Stay in the USSR of a Delegation From the Tanzanian National Assembly"]

[Text] A delegation from the Tanzanian National Assembly headed by its speaker A.S. Mkwawa was in the Soviet Union from 2 through 7 September 1987 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The Tanzanian visitors visited the Estonian SSR, where they familiarized themselves with the activity of the organs of state power and with economic and cultural building in the republic.

A.S. Mkwawa and the members of the delegation were received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and conversations took place between the Tanzanian parliamentarians and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and members of the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

During the conversations, which took place in a warm friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the activity of the two countries' parliaments, the status of bilateral Soviet-Tanzanian relations was reviewed, and topical problems of the present international situation were discussed.

The Tanzanian parliamentarians were familiarized with the progress of restructuring in the USSR and with the work to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, designed to renew Soviet society.

For their part the Tanzanian representatives spoke about the activity of the Tanzanian National Assembly to solve the socioeconomic problems facing the country.

While discussing the status of bilateral relations between the USSR and Tanzania their stable development and good prospects were noted with satisfaction. When views on international questions were exchanged the sides noted the broad coincidence of the positions and evaluations of the two countries. The Soviet and Tanzanian members of parliament expressed serious concern over the tense international situation that continues through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles and the conflict situation in various parts of the world, in particular in the South of Africa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf zone. They declared for their speediest political settlement on the basis of respect for the lawful interests and rights of all states and peoples and for the invigoration of the collective search for ways of solving the conflict in the south of Africa and liquidating the system of apartheid. The parliamentarians of the two countries emphasized the need of the speediest convocation of an international conference on the Indian Ocean with the aim of turning it into a zone of peace and eliminating all foreign military bases in the region. In this connection they noted the important role that members of parliament have to play in the struggle for democratizing international relations and strengthening trust and understanding among nations.

The delegates of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania spoke highly of the USSR's contribution to the struggle for peace, of the constructive Soviet foreign policy initiatives directed at creating a non-nuclear and non-violent peace, the implementation of which would bring about a drastic improvement of the international situation.

The Soviet and Tanzanian members of parliament stated the need of a radical restructuring of international economic relations, of solving the problem of foreign debt on the basis of a global and fair settlement and of giving developing states assistance in overcoming economic backwardness.

They noted in this context the existing interconnection between disarmament and development. The Soviet Union's readiness to hand over to developing countries a part of the means which it will actually save as a result of various measures to scale down the arms race was stressed.

Note was made of the big role of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension, for social and economic progress. The Soviet representatives noted that Tanzania's activity in this movement and within the framework of the "Group of Six" has earned it a high international prestige.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the Tanzanian parliamentarians expressed readiness to develop in the future links through parliamentary channels, regarding them as an important element in Soviet-Tanzanian exchanges.

East Europe

Media Assess Honecker's FRG Visit

Interest 'Very Great'

LD122308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1610 GMT 12 Sep 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev, with Berlin correspondent Aleksandr Zubenko]

[Excerpt] [Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. One of this week's main events was the visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State. We have been on the line to Aleksandr Zubenko, our correspondent in Berlin. We now go over to him.

[Zubenko] Interest in the visit by Comrade Honecker to West Germany has been and remains very great. The GDR's mass media have reported in detail on the tour by the SED Central Committee general secretary to the FRG and his meetings and talks with Chancellor Kohl, Federal President Von Weizsaecker and other political figures and industrialists. Of course, it is not just a matter for the press: I do not think I will be making a mistake if I say that during these last few days everybody here has been following the visit. I have felt this clearly, by the way, in meetings with German friends, as well. One way or another, the conversation always gravitated to that subject.

[Alekseyev] What do you think causes this?

[Zubenko] The point is that this was the first visit in history by a GDR leader to West Germany. Erich Honecker was met as the head of the German socialist state. The GDR anthem was played on the banks of the Rhine.

[Alekseyev] And your assessment of the significance and results of the visit?

[Zubenko] As I see it, the main significance of the visit by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the FRG lies in the fact that an official dialogue has begun between the two German states at the head of state level. Of course, one of the main themes of the talks was international, primarily European, problems. In the communique on the visit, the sides expressed readiness to promote the process of disarmament and the elimination from the whole world of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles. This will undoubtedly stabilize the situation in Europe as a whole. Also of importance is the fact that a number of issues affecting West Berlin were discussed. The sides confirmed the need to observe strictly the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971. A significant expansion of trade between the GDR and the FRG is expected, too; this is also one of the results of the visit. Agreement was reached at the talks on the formation of a mixed commission for further developing trade relations, establishing partnership links between towns in the GDR and FRG, and easing citizen's journeys in both directions by citizens. A number of concrete agreements were also signed during the visit, specifically on cooperation between the GDR and the FRG in the area of information exchanges on problems of radiological protection, science and technology, and environmental protection. [passage omitted]

Views 'Divergent, Convergent'

PM141121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondent M. Podklyuchnikov: "The Main Task is to Strengthen Peace"]

[Text] Berlin—An interesting event has taken place in European international life: E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has paid an official visit to the FRG. Talks were held in Bonn.

The GDR plays an active role in the struggle to normalize the atmosphere on the European Continent. It works on the premise that the lessons of history make both German states particularly responsible for preserving peace. From the very outset the Republic of German workers and peasants has proclaimed that the threat of war must never again emanate from German soil! The GDR subordinates all its foreign policy actions to this principle. And it is an important point that this principle is reflected in the joint communique on the talks held in Bonn.

The visit to the FRG has demonstrated to the wnole world the increased international prestige of the German socialist state.

The substance of the visit, which was broadcast on GDR television and extensively covered in the local press, reflected its businesslike nature. It goes without saying, of course, that there are serious differences of opinion between the two German states, which belong to opposite social systems and different military-political alliances. Comrade Erich Honecker referred to this on more than one occasion in his speeches. At the same time, aware of their responsibility to preserve peace, they can conduct a useful dialogue on topical international issues

and seek common viewpoints. As a result of this, divergent and convergent views are reflected in the joint communique.

As everyone who is aware of the basic postulates of FRG foreign policy expected, the speeches by West German statesmen contained references to the "open German question" and "a united nation." Comrade Erich Honecker said in this connection: there are two German states that belong to different social systems, socialist and capitalist. Socialism and capitalism go together like fire and water. The guest from the GDR described any debate on "German unity" as "fireside dreams," thereby underlining their total isolation from reality. Relations between the two German states can only be based on full equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The GDR public has noted with satisfaction the paragraph in the joint communique in which the two sides indicate the need to "strictly observe and fully apply" the four-power West Berlin agreement. Now it is up to the FRG to confirm its loyalty to these words in practice.

The visit served to ensure that the possibilities opened up by the Treaty on the Fundamentals of GDR-FRG Relations are put to better use than has hitherto been the case with regard to establishing normal businesslike ties between the two German states. Documents were signed during the Bonn visit on building cooperation in science and technology, environmental protection, and protection against radiation.

The results of the visit show that the GDR is making serious effort to further improve the political climate on our continent. The main aim of its foreign policy is to strengthen peace.

'Important Step' in Relations

PM141319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

["International Commentary" by own correspondent V. Lapskiy: "A Step Toward Trust"]

[Text] Berlin—Comrade Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG has ended. The visit attracted much attention here; let me just say that the official record of the visit and the reports and foreign reactions took up many columns in the Berlin newspapers every day. The interest in this event is natural since this was the first visit to the FRG in postwar history by the head of the socialist German state.

The path to the current level of these relations was long (just under 4 decades), thorny, and full of dramas threatening peace, of anxious days and nights, of teetering on the brink of an armed conflict. Many people in the GDR and abroad remember the notorious times of the "cold war" and the protracted "cold spells" after the former had ended. How eager the western neighbor was to swallow up the GDR, to subjugate it to its own will! The republic rebuffed all these attempts with courage and calm dignity. In the difficult hours it had the support of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact.

Right up to the final days before the visit, irritated objections expressing displeasure at E. Honecker's upcoming trip were coming out of the FRG via the press and the air waves claiming that it was a "disgrace that Bonn is formally and definitively acknowledging the division of Germany!" Blind shadows of the past! It is high time to overcome illusions and false hopes: For almost 40 years the GDR has existed as a sovereign, independent, and in every respect strong state that enjoys high international prestige and is a reliable member of the socialist community.

E. Honecker was received in the FRG with all the honors due a foreign head of state. The 5 days of his visit were so crowded with meetings that listing them alone would fill the space allocated to this commentary. He met with Chancellor H. Kohl, Federal President R. von Weizsaecker, leaders of political parties, leading industrialists, cultural figures, and ordinary citizens, and the talks with them covered a wide range of questions pertaining to mutual relations and key political, economic, and other spheres. Three cooperation agreements were signed—on science and technology, protection against nuclear radiation, and environmental questions. They are a logical development of the Basic Treaty signed between the GDR and the FRG in 1972.

The talks been E. Honecker and Chancellor H. Kohl totaled 8 hours. A joint communique was signed that describes the exchange of views during the meeting as necessary and useful. Both sides, the communique notes, seek mutual understanding, cooperation, and the elimination of confrontation and reaffirm their desire for peaceful coexistence in Europe: "War must never again originate on German soil, peace must go out from German soil."

A great deal was said at the talks about bilateral relations, especially economic relations, which are developing quite well. In 1973 goods turnover between the GDR and the FRG totaled DM5.6 billion. By last year it had almost tripled, amounting to DM15.2 billion. I would like to mention that while Comrade Honecker was in the FRG a large group of combine general directors from the GDR arrived in Cologne for talks with West German industrialists. The further expansion of economic cooperation was discussed. At the highest level it was decided to continue talks on the creation of a GDR-FRG joint economic commission.

Of importance in terms of international politics were the talks E. Honecker had on questions of security, disarmament, arms control, and the strengthening of world peace. In the city of Essen, the GDR leader declared: "We are firmly and deeply convinced that it is possible to build a world without nuclear weapons. The proposals of the Soviet Union and our community indicate a

realistic path toward this goal." The two countries' leaders agreed on the importance of the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range missiles and on the great significance of such a step for the improvement of the international climate as a whole. This chance, the communique states, must not be wasted. E. Honecker also stressed the importance of arms limitation and disarmament agreements that could be concluded between the two countries and their neighbors on creating, for instance, a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in the center of Europe.

For many years the climate in Europe has depended to a considerable extent on the relations between Berlin and Bonn. E. Honecker's visit to the FRG and the summit talks held there unquestionably represent an important step toward the strengthening of trust between the two states in the center of Europe.

CSSR's Husak Receives Yazov

LD112024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1426 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, 11 September, (TASS) — Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, today received Army General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR minister of defense.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the parties exchanged information on progress in implementing the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They also discussed directions for further improving cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR. They stressed the significance of the peaceloving initiatives of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries aimed at scrapping nuclear weapons, at disarmament, and at consolidating the peaceful coexistence of states with different social structures.

Yazov Greets Romania's Milea

PM021759 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister D. Yazov greetings message to Romanian National Defense Minister V. Milea on Romanian Liberation Day]

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General V. Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of Soviet servicemen, I congratulate you and the Army personnel of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the great festival — the day of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke and the 43d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

We value highly the relations of friendship and cooperation that have taken shape between our peoples and armies. We express firm confidence that they will continue to develop successfully and strengthen in the interests of defending the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish Romanian servicemen further successes in improving their combat skill in the name of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the fraternal alliance of Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,
Army General D. Yazov, USSR minister of defense

Romanians Thank Soviets for Message

PM031541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[N. Ceausescu, C. Dascalescu message to USSR Leadership Bodies]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers,

Esteemed Comrades!

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves, we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations and wishes conveyed to us on the 43d anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania.

We are convinced that as a result of our joint actions in the spirit of the accords and top-level conversations in Bucharest in May 1987, the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties and countries will acquire ever broader scale and richer content in the interests of the prosperity of both peoples, the universal cause of socialism, and progress and peace on earth.

At the same time we express the confidence that our countries will continue to cooperate increasingly actively in the international arena with the aim of curbing the arms race and switching to disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and of strengthening peace, security, trust, and cooperation in Europe and the world. We wish you, the Communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union great new achievements in implementing the plans for the country's economic and social development and building communism in your motherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime miniser of Romania

West Europe

Collision With Norwegian Plane Reported

LD131713 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] A Norwegian reconnaissance plane and a Soviet fighter plane collided today in international air space over the Barents Sea off northern Norway. The Norwe-

gian plane was damaged, and the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs has now protested the Soviet pilot's behavior. Here is a report from Oslo by (Per Andersson):

(Andersson) at 1040 this morning, a Soviet fighter plane flew close to a 4-engine Norwegian Orion reconnaissance plane outside the Soviet (word indistinct) in the Barents Sea. The Soviet plane approached to within less than 2 meters from the Orion plane and then went away. It returned 15 minutes later, now even closer — so close that it touched the right-hand side outer propellers of the Orion plane. Bits of propellers were thrown in the Norwegian plane's body, but none of the crew were hurt. The pilot was forced to stop the right-hand side engine and broadcast emergency signals. At the same time he turned back and eventually landed at [word indistinct] airport in northern Norway.

It is very common for planes from NATO and the Warsaw Pact to openly observe each other during patrol flights. It is international air space — but no similar incident to this one this morning has taken place in northern Norway. The Norwegian minister of foreign affairs contacted the Soviet ambassador today in Oslo and forwarded his protest against the Soviet pilot's behavior.

IZVESTIYA Wraps up Mathias Rust Trial

PM140939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by B. Lysenko and Yu. Feofanov: "Between Farce and Catastrophe. Trial of M. Rust Over. USSR Supreme Court's Verdict Is Final and Not Open to Appeal"]

[Text] So who is this Mathias Rust, who has gotten himself talked about throughout the whole world? A naughty little boy who risked an unthinkable adventure? Or a dangerous criminal who deliberately undertook to violate the laws of a foreign country and the norms of international law? Serious articles have been written about his flight, and anecdotes have taken shape.

Who is he? And how, after all, is his deed to be evaluated? The prosecutor and the attorney began their speeches with these questions. And the court was to answer them . . . .

But before beginning our account of the sessions of the USSR Supreme Court Criminal Cases Collegium, which examined the case of Mathias Rust from 2 through 4 September, we will allow ourselves a small excursion into the past.

Rust was not the first . . . .

Another small aircraft which had crossed our border landed near the village of Glukhovo in Kalinin Oblast 13 November 1938. The violator turned out to be Brian Montague Grover, a British subject, who had flown . . . to his sweetheart. The investigator, who later became famous as the writer, Lev Sheynin, depicted that incident and the court trial of the border violator in a Christmassy manner.

On 1 May 1960 there was an explosion over the Urals, and fragments of a Lockheed U-2 spy aircraft rained down upon the ground. After that the spy himself — Francis G. Powers — parachuted to the ground. One of us was present at the court trial relating to that case. There was no hint of yuletide motives there. It was a cynical act of espionage. And the international complications stemming from that adventure undertaken by the CIA were such that it took years to even somehow balance the scales . . . .

Appearing before the Soviet court, Mathias Rust put forward a "noble version" of his crime. Readers already know the verdict. But still we will return to the courtroom to describe its details.

The case was examined, as is also known, in open court. However, there were so many people, particularly foreigners, wishing to get into the courtroom that not even the Manege would have accommodated them. Nevertheless, people with still and movie cameras, for some reason bearing the emblems of the American Bar Association [Amerikanskaya Assotsiatsiya Yuristov], crowded around the USSR Supreme Court building before the start of the trial—the ballyhoo being created by the "lawyers" was evidently aimed at demonstrating: What kind of open trial is it if not everyone can get in? It is hard to imagine a different aim.

However, Soviet and foreign journalists were present in the courtroom. Movie cameras whirred and camera shutters clicked before the start of the court investigation. Rust's parents arrived. Following an application from the attorney, the court permitted Monika Rust, the accused's mother, to appear as a witness.

The court investigation began with Rust describing with all the details, sometimes unnecessary detail, both his own deed and the reasons which prompted him to commit the daring crime.

M. Rust's Version [subhead]

"I realized the entire unfeasibility of this undertaking and the personal risk it entailed, and yet the 'peace mission' which obsessed me gained the upper hand. I now realize the utter foolhardiness of this adventure and the consequences it might have had. But, at the same time, I was gripped by just one desire—to land in Red Square. I was seeking the source of peace and saw it only in Moscow. Why? Because the peace initiatives do not find the sympathy in the FRG Government which they find in the hearts of young German people. The German nation had to be taught the past. But our gutter newspapers are occupied with all kinds of scandals, not with the struggle for peace, and people want peace. The 'hot fall' in the FRG has shown this. But what has it produced? Police nightsticks and water cannon were used against young people.

"My flight did not have an aggressive purpose. I was perfectly aware that I might be shot down as a border violator, for I had deliberately switched off the radio. I

was asked whether I had had contacts with anyone before the flight. I reply: With no one. No one knew of my scheme, not even my parents. I had not made landings on Soviet territory, and I flew alone.

"I knew the provisions of the Chicago Convention, but I believed that by flying at a height of 600 meters I posed a threat to no one. Above Moscow I flew at a height of 300 meters and considered that normal. Yes, I circled several times over Red Square, for it was there that I wanted to land. But there were many people there, and I had to select a landing spot. Moskvoretskiy Bridge struck me as suitable. I reduced the speed of my small aircraft to that of the motor vehicles moving beneath me with the intention of making a landing without danger to people.

"I now look differently on my action and realize its utter foolhardiness. But at the time I was intoxicated with flight. I beg you to take into account my youth and the idea which obsessed me. I am accused of malicious hooliganism. I have admitted this charge. But now I still do not consider myself guilty of this, because I certainly did not want to offend the Soviet people's sacred places. If I had known this, I never would have undertaken it . . . ."

Was the accused sincere? This question was of concern to everyone, and we — journalists and lawyers — discussed it animatedly in the recess. Rust is an elegantly dressed, thin youth — fashionable shirt collar and tie, thin-framed eyeglasses — and smoothly spoken.

And yet this was said by someone separated by a barrier, with two escorts behind him. Naturally, he defends himself and wants to appear before the court in the most favorable light. And before the public as well. But particularly, we believe, before the Western press. It is to be supposed that he is perfectly aware that he has become "famous." And, whatever punishment threatens him, he knows that he will at some time return to the motherland as a kind of "star."

So how truthful was he before the court? Were those really the motives for his crime?

The chairman's interrogation began. We will cite just a small part of it.

Chairman: Tell us about your family, yourself, and where you got the money for your venture.

Rust: My father is an engineer, my mother a housewife. I studied to be a bank employee, but I dreamed of aviation and was gripped by the romance of flight. I could not become a professional pilot because of poor eyesight. My father helped financially, and I hired an aircraft which I flew to Stockholm, Bergen, Reykjavik, and Helsinki. And then . . . .

Chairman: Why did you not use legal ways to struggle for peace?

Rust: They would not have elicited this response.

Chairman: Yes, your flight really has elicited a response. But is it the one you were striving for, if we are to believe your words about a peace mission? And is it possible to struggle for peace by violating foreign states' borders?

Rust's reply to that question of the chairman's was not convincing. He could say nothing about his involvement in peace champions' movements — he had simply not been involved in them. To judge from his words, he saw the futility of the efforts of fighters for peace and allegedly chose his "own way." But his "own way" is rather an assertion of himself and his ambitions. Rust's friends said that he had no interest whatever in politics.

The Chicago Convention governing international flight safety contains the following formula: reckless piloting of an aircraft. Yes, it was personal recklessness. But let us imagine what consequences it could have had. Ground air defense means would have had the right to shoot the violator down, and his tiny aircraft might have disintegrated if an interceptor had even drawn near.

And what would have happened then? For such a thing has already happened . . . and we all remember the Korean aircraft.

Let us cite statements by the West German newspaper *Rheinische Post*, which is close to the Christian Democratic Union which is in power in Bonn. Even before Rust's trial that newspaper made the following assumption: "Because confidence in the Soviet Union has increased in the West, opponents of detente have sought to provoke the USSR into suppressing a border violation by military means — which would make it possible to stir up public opinion, isolate the Soviet Union, and block the disarmament talks in Geneva."

Many other Western press organs have also arrived at similar assumptions. For example, the Greek newspaper *Rizopastis* (in the event of Rust's aircraft being shot down) set forth this hypothetical scenario: ". . . The young amateur pilot has fallen victim to the barbarous Russians. There follows a wave of protests from leading Western politicians, the talks aimed at signing a 'Euromissiles' agreement are frozen, the Soviet-U.S. talks on problems of disarmament are blocked, and a new summit meeting is postponed. A new fit of anti-Soviet hysteria begins."

No, all this is not so harmless in terms of possible consequences. Although, of course, no one during the trial accused the young German of anything he was not guilty of. Simply, it has to be emphasized that these are not the times in which Mr Grover made his flight. And yuletide tones of emotion are not at all suitable for assessing Rust's crime. Incidentally, not during the court trial in Moscow but before it began, the West German magazine

Elan published an article which made transparent allusions to the fact that "it cannot be ruled out that" Rust's flight to Moscow, "was planned at the Bundeswehr's Van [name as published] Airbase near Cologne." And various versions of Rust's preparations for the flight to the USSR were constantly coming out of the FRG, right up to the start of the court trial.

However, a court is not a political club where such a game is permissible. Only facts, verified and proven, and motives for an action which leave no doubt can be made the basis of a verdict. Even the state prosecutor at once rejected in his speech hostile intentions toward our country on the young German's part. The prosecution did not attempt to seek what was not there or what at least had not been proven 100 percent. But neither could it accept Rust's version—in the prosecutor's opinion it did not tie in with the evidence and the circumstances of the crime established in court.

From the Speech of State Prosecutor V. Andreyev [subhead]

"We live in a complex world. In it disastrous consequences can result from an apparently insignificant cause, particularly a cause such as the action which is the subject of today's court investigation.

"Comrades judges, you are considering Rust's crime. But it has not only a legal aspect. You have to reach a conclusion: Who is sitting in the dock — a fighter for peace or a foolhardy adventurer? The prosecution believes that the trial has answered this question. The 'peace mission' is just a cover for this young man's extreme egotism and his desire to gain popularity and fame at any price. I will emphasize—at any price, even the price of dozens of human lives. For Rust jeopardized the safety of hundreds of people by making a hedge-hopping flight over a crowded square. He could not have failed to realize that he was defiling the Soviet people's holy of holies and might have destroyed priceless monuments of our history. Is it really possible even to think of a struggle for peace at that price! The end justifies the means—that is a blasphemous, inhuman motto. But the accused was guided precisely by it to win fame for himself. For it was only chance, inconceivably happy chance, that saved Red Square and hundreds of people from tragedy. But what did Rust care for that, if he had set himself the goal of drawing attention to himself?"

We will not cite from the state prosecutor's speech what has already been stated above. But the prosecutor emphasized that Rust had a map denoting zones in which an aircraft could be shot down without warning. But he still crossed them. A fighter-interceptor made several circles above his aircraft—Rust flew on, although even a high-speed fighter's approach could have made the recreational aircraft disintegrate.

Proceeding to the legal determination of Rust's action, the prosecutor substantiated the particular audacity of his act of hooliganism.

"Wishing to land right on Red Square, he burst in upon a confined space from the air and flew past three times almost at the level of people's heads, as though demanding: Scatter, people, I want to land right here and I do not care about you and your safety. Is that not audacious hooliganism? The crime to which Rust himself confessed at the preliminary investigation, at the start of the trial. He now denies being guilty of that action. But the prosecution considers it proven.

"In addition, while approaching Moscow, in the region of Sheremetyevo Airport, Rust's Cessna at a height of 600 meters entered a zone where it could have collided with passenger aircraft flying on intersecting courses. It is clear to anyone what might have happened."

Even before the prosecutor had spoken, eyewitnesses to Rust's flights over Red Square and his landing on Moskvoretskiy Bridge had convincingly shown that the reckless flight posed a deadly threat to people and to sacred monuments in the center of Moscow.

Everyone awaited the counterarguments of the defense with interest.

From the Speech of Attorney V. Yakovlev [subhead]

"There is no doubt that my client committed a crime as envisaged in Article 84 of the RSFSR Criminal Code—he violated flight regulations. But it is important that we ascertain the motives for Rust's action. My legal adversary cast doubt on the nobility of the aims pursued by the accused. But we must understand just who Mathias Rust is. What kind of a man? He is quite young. We adults must look at the world through his eyes and, as the Germans say, 'get into his skin.' And take into account the fact that there are two Rusts—the one before the flight and the one appearing before the court today.

"Mathias grew up in a working family. He easily gets carried away. An aircraft modeler from the age of 12. He is obsessed with aviation. He also became obsessed by his idea. I have spent many hours with Rust and come to understand that he is precisely who he passes himself off as. And the case materials proper do not permit of any other assertion.

"Rust today knows and understands that he committed a crime. The Rust who flew the aircraft 28 May did not know that. He should have known but did not."

The accused's final words were brief. Mathias Rust said that he deeply repents what he did and realizes the wildness of his behavior. He asked the court to be lenient.

The verdict on the case of M. Rust is already known: 4 years' imprisonment in a general-regime colony. The accused and his mother acknowledged that they had been prepared for such punishment.

Everything has fallen into place, as it were. But right after the verdict was passed, we inquired about the opinion of Rust's compatriots who were in the USSR Supreme Court hall.

Joerg R. Mettke *Der Spiegel's* Moscow correspondent, emphasized in conversation with us that he agreed with the court's conclusions regarding the motives for the Hamburg amateur pilot's crime. J.R. Mettke rejected Rust's version of his "peace mission." What is more, he spoke of the atmosphere reigning in FRG flying clubs, particularly in the north of the country, where young aviators, on taking their leave after parties, like to wish each other as a joke: "Land in Red Square on Ascension Day." And Rust was constantly among them for a long time, you know. And Joachim Holtz, correspondent for West German Television (ZDF) in Moscow, said that there is no doubt that M. Rust was guilty of the crimes he committed, and the court, approaching this case objectively, sentenced the FRG citizen with good reason.

Honecker Visits Bauria, Ends FRG Trip

LD111912 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 11 TASS—Within the framework of the official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), visited the memorial in the former Nazi death camp of Dachau where about 70,000 people had been tortured to death during World War Two years. He laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of the Nazi terror.

On the same day the leader of the GDR had a meeting in Munich with Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, minister-president of Bavaria.

During the conversation Erich Honecker emphasized that the conclusion of an agreement on complete elimination of medium-and shorter-ranger missiles was a key issue, for such an agreement would become a concrete step on the way to disarmament.

He said the elimination of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles would accord with the security interests of the two German states.

He also pointed out that consultations, which had been suggested at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, with NATO countries with a view to comparing the military doctrines of the two alliances could serve the diminish the mutual distrust, which had been accumulating for years, between the two miltiary blocs.

The head of the Bavarian Government declared in favour of developing cooperation between the GDR and the FRG, first of all in those fields where there are now favourable opportunities for solving the existing problems.

Erich Honecker left the FRG for home at the close of the visit today.

Commentary on Visit

LD120442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has ended his official visit to the FRG. A commentary; at the microphone is Viktor Levin:

[Levin] It is difficult, in our age, to surprise the world with the meeting of the leaders of two states. Even the press, avid for news, does not devote much attention to every meeting. But the visit by the leader of the GDR to the FRG left no-one feeling nonchalant. In my view, there are two reasons for this.

In the first place, the visit was the first meeting between leaders of the GDR and the FRG at such a high level, and in such circumstances. In the second place, the international role of the two German states had its effect—a role determined both by geography and history itself. The fact that today, when the visit has ended, it is possible to state that relations between the GDR and the FRG have been further developed, pleases everybody who holds peace close to his heart. This is because the more constructive and trusting such relations are, the more stable the situation in the very center of the European Continent is.

It is noted in the concluding communique that the SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State and the federal chancellor stressed that relations between the German states should remain a stabilizing factor in the constructive relations between the East and the West. If this tenet acquires a specific content, and doesn't remain purely a pleasant wish, then all of Europe, and consequently the entire world will be the winners. I said "if" and recalled the four "ifs" which Chancellor Kohl qualified the FRG's possible agreement to scrapping the Pershing-1A missiles. But when I read, in one of Comrade Honecker's speeches, that it will be only to the benefit of people if the arms race on earth is ended and not extended into space, I remembered that the FRG was the first country in Western Europe to hasten to join the U.S. "Star Wars" program.

What do I want to say with this? When the GDR speaks of adherence to the cause of peace, and of the need for disarmament, it backs this up with specific proposals and real, practical actions. But among the leaders of the FRG, actions frequently differ from good words. The burden of the past and the burden of moss-covered conceptions hold them back. This burden makes itself felt in bilateral relations.

In my view a certain paradox is visible. The very visit by Comrade Honecker to the FRG reflects the understanding, even in Bonn, of the reality of the present-day world. But the realization of these realities, judging by the facts, doesn't come easily there. Again and again, Kohl speaks about the German question remaining open. Sharing his ideas about a visit in the future to the GDR, he states that he does not wish to travel to the capital of the Republic.

It is senseless and dangerous to bemoan the German Reich which suffered ignominious defeat. The two German states should respect each other and peacefully co-exist as is normal among sovereign states. These words belong to Erich Honecker, and, indeed, one can add nothing to them.

Petrovskiy Discusses Disarmament in FRG

LD111721 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1524 GMT 11 Sep

[Text] Bonn, 11 Sep TASS—V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, has held political consultations in Bonn on European and international aspects of arms limitation and disarmament, as well as the United Nation's role in establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

He met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and with FRG Government experts on various aspects of disarmament and multilateral diplomacy; he also had conversations with F. Ruhe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU group in the Bundestag, and E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium. The Soviet representative elucidated the USSR's position on questions of limiting and liquidating military arsenals and drew the attention of the West German side to the broad complex of Soviet initiatives on disarmament.

In the USSR Embassy in the FRG a news conference was given by V. F. Petrovskiy, who answered numerous questions put by West German and foreign journalists.

CPSU's Grishchenko Departs for Germany

PM111322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for the FRG"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by P.S. Grishchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Udmurt CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for the FRG 9 September at the invitation of the German Communist Party [DKP] leadership. The delegation is to take part in the festival of the DKP newspaper *Unsere Zeit*.

U.S. Pressures Greece Over Bases Issue

PM140922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Potapov dispatch: "Stepping Up Pressure"]

[Text] Athens, 4 Sep— A meeting took place here today between K. Papoulias, Greek minister of foreign affairs, and R. Keeley, U.S. ambassador in Athens. They discussed the procedure for talks on the fate of the U.S. military bases on the country's territory after December 1988.

As this agreement approaches an end the Pentagon's nervousness is markedly increasing. Endeavoring to retain and modernize their strong points in Greece, the strategists on the banks of the Potomac are forced to reckon with the fact that their ally in the southern Balkans has considerably strengthened its foreign policy prestige today. The Greek Government constantly reaffirms its commitment to proclaiming the Balkans a nuclear-free zone, free also of chemical weapons.

Therefore long before the expiry of the present accord the United States is hastening to determine the framework and schedule for future talks. And Washington has not failed to use various levers for pressure on Greece, stooping to both political and economic blackmail and threats. Accusations of both disloyalty to its obligations as an ally within the NATO framework and virtual complicity in terrorism have rained down on Greece from across the ocean. It has been intimated to Athens on many occasions that the preservation of the "balance of forces" with Turkey and calm on NATO's southwest flank will depend on the retention of the U.S. bases.

Beginning direct contacts on the question of the bases with the U.S. side, the Greek Government links the possibility of holding talks with a positive resolution of a number of burning problems for Greece—the Aegean Sea and a Cyprus settlement. It is only on this condition that the question of the bases will be submitted to a national referendum. Otherwise, as was stated at official level, the country's law gives the United States 17 months to remove its military bases from Greek territory.

Turkey Alarmed Regarding U.S. Bases

PM111855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[S. Tarasov commentary under the rubric "International Notes": "What Is Worrying Ankara"]

[Text] The last U.S.-Turkish "agreement on cooperation in the sphere of defense and economy" expired back in December 1985. After protracted talks, the United States got the agreement extended to 1990; however, the Turkish Government has so far refused to officially ratify it. Dispatching envoys of various ranks to Ankara, the White House is lavish with its promises to supply Turkey with modern military hardware and various means of material and technical supply and to assist it in the training and education of its armed forces personnel in exchange for this step.

The talks are still in progress, but the Turkish public is alarmed at the noticeable expansion of U.S. military activities on Turkish territory. It takes the view that the situation is further aggravated by the fact that nuclear weapons are kept at some U.S. bases in Turkey. So, according to a report published in the U.S. journal *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, the United States currently has around 500 nuclear warheads in Turkey, of which some 300 are aerial bombs. The public is asking the legitimate question: Does the Turkish Government have any control over the possible use of these lethal weapons from its territory?

The journal *Nokta* has published an interview with the former Turkish Senator Gursoytrak which is highly

significant in this context. Shortly before the military coup in September 1980, this Senator was engaged as a member of a special Turkish Parliament commission in a 5-month survey of a number of U.S. bases in Turkey. A report was drawn up on the results of this survey. However, in the strange circumstances that followed it was "lost" in the Turkish parliament archives. It has emerged that the commission, which was invested with full parliamentary powers, was not admitted by the U.S. command to many military installations, including the Incirlik base.

The Incirlik air base is thought to be the Pentagon's biggest base in the Near East. It is located in southern Turkey near the city of Adana. Its airstrip is more than 3,000 meters long and is suitable for the most modern nuclear-capable strategic bombers. This air base has been used by the United States more than once to assist its "strategic" ally Israel in its aggressive actions against the Arab countries. Furthermore, as the Turkish press has emphasized more than once, the Pentagon's military activities at this base have been noticeably stepped up since the signing in 1980 of the aforementioned U.S.-Turkish agreement. In addition, instead of the 18 aircraft which the United States had formerly permanently stationed at Incirlik, there are now 36.

The Turkish senator expresses the supposition that in 1980 almost all the installations built in the country by the Pentagon or with its assistance were completely handed over to the Americans and that this fact is laid down in the U.S.-Turkish agreement whose text has still not been published in Turkey. If this is true, a very serious problem arises. It would mean that the Incirlik base, just like most other U.S. military bases in Turkey, is an "installation subject to external use," as the journal *Nokta* puts it. And this circumstance is causing concern even among the most sober-minded figures in Turkey. It could happen, the Turkish newspaper *Cumhuriyet* noted, that Turkey suddenly finds itself involved, against its wishes, in a military adventure of the Pentagon. The fact that this is quite a realistic possibility is borne out by many of Washington's recent actions taken without the knowledge of its allies.

Turkish Border Commission Meets in Moscow

LD112258 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—A regular session of the joint Soviet-Turkish border commission was held in Moscow from September 2 to 11.

The discussion of questions connected with the verification of the passage of the line of the Soviet-Turkish state border along rivers and springs was continued at the meeting which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Dobrynin Meets Austrian Official

LD120420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] On 11 September, Comrade Dobrynin received Klestil, secretary general of the Austrian Ministry of foreign affairs. A wide range of questions, including those concerning the further development of Soviet-Austrian relations, was examined in the course of a friendly conversation.

Latin America & Caribbean

Reagan Rejects Guatemala Peace Plan

'Unshakable' Contra Support Cited

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS—President Reagan has finally rejected the plan for a peaceful settlement in Central America which had been endorsed early in August at the meeting in Guatemala City by the five presidents of the countries of the region.

In his weekly radio address the U.S. President stated that the USA welcomed the Guatemala plan but that it "falls short of the safeguards for democracy and our national security" and that therefore there should be no doubt about U.S. unshakable support for the Contras.

He said that "at the appropriate time" he would ask Congress for $270 million for the rebels.

The safeguards wanted by Reagan are provided, according to him, only by his own 'peace plan for Nicaragua'. As has been reported, his plan envisages changing the system of government in Nicaragua and its foreign policy, first of all, in the field of relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

IZVESTIYA Reportage

PM140935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the "Facts, Events, Opinions" rubric: "United States; Settlement Plan Rejected"]

[Text] Washington, 13 September—President Reagan has rejected the plan for a peaceful settlement in Central America approved in early August at the meeting in Guatemala by five presidents of countries of the region and has pledged to continue unconditionally to support the contras' bandit formations. Here he has made gross attacks on the Nicaraguan Government.

According to the White House chief, the plan for establishing peace in Central America contains so many shortcomings that it does not deserve support. "The Guatemalan plan," the President asserted in his latest

Saturday radio address, "gives no guarantees of democracy and our national security. That is why there should be no doubts in our unswerving support for the contras. At the appropriate moment I will submit a request for allocating them aid totalling $270 million over 18 months."

The guarantees which Reagan wants are, according to him, provided only by his own "peace plan for Nicaragua." It has been reported that he envisages changing the system of government in Nicaragua and its foreign policy, primarily in the field of relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In an interview with the *U.S. News & World Report* magazine published on Saturday, Reagan also asserted that the agreement reached in Guatemala "contains errors which the Sandinists will not hesitate to use." The agreement's "fatal error," according to the White House incumbent, is that it does not ban the rendering of aid to Nicaragua by the socialist countries. The halting of U.S. aid to the contras, Reagan told the magazine's editors, is fraught with the danger that control over the country will remain in the hands of the Sandinist government.

Commenting on the President's statements, *The New York Times* writes that they have been made at a time when the plan approved in Guatemala is encountering increasing support in Congress. All last week the President raised ever new questions relating to the Central American peace plan, NBC television said. In Saturday's radio broadcast for the first time he openly rejected this plan as "pernicious." Today he has gone even further than his previous proposals for restoring peace in Central America, putting forward even tougher demands. The Democrats are expressing disillusionment with this, the television company points out, stressing that the President is speaking mainly of war and of support for the contras, and not of a peace plan. So far the President has displayed caution, avoiding oversharp criticism of the plan for establishing peace in Central America, but today he has made it absolutely clear that the present efforts to establish peace satisfy neither his own demands nor the contras, NBC noted.

In other words, "peace in Nicaragua" as the White House sees it is a peace without a Sandinista government and a country controlled by the contras. Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry General Secretary Alejandro Bendana told a *U.S. News & World Report* reporter: "It sometimes seems to us that the Reagan administration can only be satisfied by our collective suicide." A. Bendanya also pointed out that Reagan's promised assistance "is prompting the contras to break the agreement by promising them a reward of $270 million."

Ortega Interviewed on U.S. Aid to Contras

LD111728 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 11 TASS—By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov:

The intention of the Reagan administration to request another 270 million dollars in aid to Contras from the Congress is an open provocation and an attempt to sabotage the peaceful agreement signed by Central American countries, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told TASS.

These Washington's actions mean that it rejects sovereign decisions adopted jointly by the governments of Central American states and demonstrates complete disregard for their right to self-determination and independence, the president stressed. [sentence as received]

Within one month that had passed since the regional summit meeting in Guatemala, Ortega said further, the countries of Central America managed to make headway on the way of implementing the agreements. In that connection, he noted, in particular, the creation of a national reconciliation commission in a number of countries of the region.

Conditions are being created in Nicaragua to facilitate a return to normal life by former counterrevolutionaries who decided to end armed activities and take advantage of the amnesty announced by the government, the president said.

"We intend to continue to help implement the Guatemala agreement and take measures to promote the attainment of this goal. We hope that other countries in the region will act in the same way," Ortega said. "At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government will tirelessly expose the U.S. intrigues against the cause of peace in Central America," he stressed.

Ortega Denies Dole's Allegations

LD091037 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 9 TASS — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has denied slanderous allegations earlier made by American Senator Robert Dole about the Sandinist revolution in the newspaper *Miami Herald.*

Dole claimed, for instance, that measures being taken in Nicaragua to protect its sovereignty were a violation of democratic freedoms.

Ortega replied in an open letter issued here that the state of emergency in effect in this country was a direct result of the Reagan administration's armed aggression against it.

"The day when the U.S. complies with a decision by the International Court of Justice in The Hague and cuts off aid to contras will be the day when Nicaragua will be able to return to a normal life and there will cease to be the need for the exceptional measures," he said.

"The emergency laws will be repealed, just as restrictions on the mass media," the Nicaraguan president added.

He also refuted Dole's assertions that two opposition figures arrested by Nicaraguan authorities for illegal activities had been manhandled.

"Such methods are not practiced in Nicaragua, unlike countries that are closest allies of the United States and take instructions from the C.I.A.," Ortega said.

He also recalled a recent incident in which peace campaigner Brian Willson taking part in a peaceful protest against arms supplies to contra gangs had been run down by a train in the United States.

The Nicaraguan president described U.S. aggressive policy against his country as a flagrant violation of all norms of international law and the charters of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

He urged the United States to stop meddling in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and open constructive dialogue.

Escalation of Contra Action Reported

'CIA Mercenaries' Cited

LD140043 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 13 TASS—In the past several days CIA mercenaries stepped up their activities in the north-eastern regions of Nicaragua. Armed clashes took place there between units of the Sandinist People's Army and Contras gangs.

According to the Ministry of Defense of the republic, in the course of the fighting units of the Sandinist People's Army killed about 20 counterrevolutionaries. The mercenaries blew up a high-voltage electric power line in the Jinotega Department. They attacked a post of the Sandinist People's militia near the city of Matiguas and killed seven militiamen. As a result of the acts of terrorism staged by the Contras there are killed and wounded among the civilian population.

The main purpose of the present escalation of the actions of Contras who are armed and financed by the U.S. espionage agency is to disrupt the process of national reconciliation carried on in Nicaragua in accordance with the Guatemala accords on ways of a peaceful settlement of the situation in the region.

'Crimes' Protested in Managua

LD111815 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 11 TASS—The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has expressed a protest to the U.S. Administration over recent crimes by Somozist mercenaries against Nicaraguan citizens.

It said in a note issued here Thursday that Washington was continuing an aggressive interventionist policy against this country.

The document cited recent crimes by U.S. mercenaries, who several days ago killed nine civilians, including a one-year-old baby, as bearing out the intention by the White House to gamble on continued activities to destablize Nicaragua.

The escalation of subversive actions against Nicaragua, the note said, was aimed at blocking efforts by Central American nations towards peace in the region.

Zagladin Visits Cuba After Nicaragua

LD121046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the CPSU Cental Committee International Department, Zagladin, who visited Managua this week as a personal representative of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, made a stopover in Cuba on his way to Nicaragua and when returning to the USSR. Zagladin had a meeting with Fidel Castro and other officials.

Chile's Millas Decries Pinochet Regime

LD092258 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — Internationalist solidarity is an indispensable and most important element of the Chilean people's struggle against the Pinochet regime, a member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile has said.

Orlando Millas told TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy that the broadest sections of the world public were taking part in this powerful solidarity movement.

He described the fact as quite natural as "the existence of the fascist dictatorship in Chile concerns not only the people of my country. It is a challenge to the international community which firmly said after fascism was routed in 1945 that there should be no room for that man-hating ideology and practices".

Millas said the decision of the World Peace Council to hold a week of internationalist solidarity with the Chilean people exactly in September had a profound meaning.

"September was the month when Chile gained national independence. September is the traditional month for holding presidential elections in the country, which in 1970 ended in the victory of Salvador Allende, candidate of the Popular Unity bloc. Finally, on September 11, 1973, a fascist coup plunged the country into the abyss of [word indistinct] and terror", he said.

Millas said that on that date the Chilean military and reactionaries launched a war against the Chilean people. Thirty thousand people fell victim to that war over a short period of time. Hundreds of thousands of patriots had to leave their homeland.

"The dictatorship is undertaking moves, including even an upcoming farcical election, to 'legalise' the authoritarian anti-people regime", he said.

"Washington seems to care only about who will head the regime: Pinochet or a less odious figure".

"The democratic, patriotic forces in Chile regard the matter in a different way. They favour the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms and truly democratic elections in the country", Millas said.

He pointed out that unification of all non-fascist forces of Chile was the main condition for achieving this goal.

"We stand for unity without exception rather than selective unity. Broad sections of the population, including industrial and office workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals, are engaged in the struggle against the regime. The Chilean people prove in practice that they are not only martyrs but strugglers as well", the Chilean communist said.

Chilean Group Upholds Attack on Pinochet

PY140320 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] on 8 September released a declaration recalling the attack on the presidential motorcade 1 year ago, and justifying the right to kill the tyrant within the framework of the policy of national rebellion against the fascist dictatorship.

The document, aimed at the Chilean people and the world, was signed by nine FPMR leaders who are being tried by Judge Colonel Fernando Torres, who is investigating the 7 September 1986 attack.

The declaration, which also has the support of Sergio Bustos, and Marcial Moragas who recently escaped from the Valparaiso Jail, defends the legitimacy of the attack against the president and other armed actions against the regime.

Political & Social

Begun Protests Detention by Police

AU140903 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 14 (AFP)—The detention here Sunday of 18 Jewish activists and the banning of a rally to protest anti-Semitism reveal the Soviet authorities' "real policy" on Jews, leading Jewish dissident Iosif Begun said here Monday.

In a statement to AFP, Mr. Begun, who was among those detained for questioning, added that Soviet officialdom "is very scared of any demonstration or activity aimed at supporting demands for cultural and national Jewish rights."

Mr. Begun, 54, was last week informed by authorities here that he could emigrate with his family to Israel after a 16-year wait.

He told AFP that he and his wife Inna had been detained Sunday morning by plain-clothes policemen near their home and released seven hours later.

Mr. Begun added that the 17 others detained had been allowed to go after being held for a few hours. He said he had not been told why he had been arrested.

"Each time I asked why I was being held, I was told that I had not been arrested but simply invited for a conversation . . . I found that a rather strange kind of invitation," he said.

While at the police station, Mr. Begun said he had a "very heated exchange" with two local Communist Party officials who "finally admitted that the situation of the Jewish community was very bad."

100 Peace Activists Reported Detained

LD131844 Hamburg DPA in German 1738 GMT 13 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—In an attempt by young peace activists today to collect signatures for the release of 19-year-old pilot Mathias Rust, from Wedel, near Hamburg in the Arbat area, around 100 people have been provisionally detained according to information from the activists. They had wanted to sign or had simply been curious, a spokesman for the "group of trust" told DPA in Moscow by telephone.

Five members are still in custody this evening, the spokesman said. They are accused of hooliganism. According to his information, the young Leningrader Igor Barylnik had been sent back to a psychiatric hospital. He was arrested when he wanted to bring signatures for Mathias Rust, collected on about 1,000 small paper aircraft, from Leningrad to Moscow.

Rust was sentenced to 4 years in a work camp for his flight to Moscow and the landing on Red Square.

Unofficial Groups Discuss Social Action

AU121323 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 12 (AFP)—Forty-seven unofficial groups and clubs from throughout the Soviet Union last month held an unprecedented four-day congress in Moscow to discuss social action they could take in the current conditions of "glasnost" or openness.

The groups issued a declaration after "three sleepless nights" in premises run by city authorities, explaining that their action was in keeping with official Communist Party policy adopted at last January's Central Committee plenum and its call for "glasnost, self-criticism and democratisation."

The groups, which formed an association to be called the KOI (United Initiative Circle), pledged to respect ideals of Socialism and democracy and the "three Nos" - No to violence, No to exclusivity of national and racist ideas and hostility towards other peoples, No to claims of a "monopoly of truth".

The weekly *Ogonek*, reporting the gatherings of people aged from 18 to 60 whose interests ranged from ecology and sociology to the economy and law, said the debates had taken place in a "painful" atmosphere as "democratic procedures" were respected.

The clubs attending the meetings, which had names such as "Perestroika" (reconstruction), "Charity", "Community", and "Foundation for the Struggle Against Bureaucracy" exposed their objectives in the debates, and put forward proposals.

"Charity", for example, suggested projects for helping war veterans, pensioners and the sick.

But it became apparent during the meetings that their initiatives risked being blocked by local authorities, *Ogonek* said. Participants pointed out that no legislative apparatus existed in the Soviet Union for such initiatives by non-official pressure groups.

The meeting appeared to break up without any concrete action plan, as those present were exhausted by their marathon debates.

Some of the clubs had three members, while others involved "some hundreds", the magazine said. But it did not say how many people took part in the Moscow meetings.

Ogonek, asking whether such meetings were good or bad, appeared to back the initiative, concluding "why is it 'them', and not 'us'?".

Yeltsin Chairs Discussion on Food Supply

PM131651 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 p 1

[N. Batalova and V. Logunov report: "Fundamental Changes Are Needed Instead of Timid Steps"]

[Excerpt] A conversation was held at the Moscow Gorkom yesterday [28 August] with leaders of the Moscow City Agro-Industrial Committee and the Moscow

City Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. The work of the committee's and the main administration's apparatus and party organizations was subjected to detailed analysis. The investigation was chaired by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. [Passage omitted]

Vorotnikov Addresses Volgograd Voters
PM101503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Time of Action"]

[Text] Volgograd, 8 Sep—The present stage of restructuring is a time of concrete, vigorous action for visible practical results. The working people of Volgograd City's Krasnooktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug are among the millions of Soviet people actively involved in realizing the ideas of renewal. Today their representatives came to the V.I. Lenin Palace of Culture to meet with V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Krasnooktyabrskiy Okrug.

The experience and difficulties of implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums were analyzed in the speeches of B.B. Mylnikov, first secretary of Krasnooktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom; V.P. Gorin, shop chief at the "Barrikady" Production Association; S.V. Sanin, steelworker at the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Plant; A.B. Butrimovich, team leader at the "Volgogradmetallurgstroy" Trust; and others.

It was pointed out that the people of Krasnooktyabrskiy Rayon have coped with the plans for production and sales of output and housing construction. However, not all labor collectives in the major working-class rayon have mastered the new methods of resolving many economic and social tasks. The modernization and retooling of enterprises and construction projects are proceeding only slowly. This is one of the chief reasons for the nonfulfillment of contractual pledges and for cadre turnover. Many problems of social development, of increasing consumer goods production, of expanding the services sphere, and of the education of young people are acute in the rayon. The speeches proposed specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

V.I. Vorotnikov addressed the meeting. Like people throughout the country, he said, the working people of RSFSR cities and villages have really joined in the multifaceted and hard, but extremely necessary work of restructuring. Positive changes are taking place in the agro-industrial complex and in capital construction. The scale of commissioning of housing and of public education, health care, and cultural projects is increasing. Consumer goods production is growing, as is the volume of services rendered to the population. On the results for the first 8 months of the year industry in the republic, on the whole, attained the planned growth rates.

Positive trends in socioeconomic development have also affected Volgograd Oblast, including Krasnooktyabrskiy Rayon.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, only the first steps have been taken on the path of acceleration. Positive changes in the economy have not yet become stable, and the lag that occurred in a number of sectors of the republic's economy during the first months is being overcome only slowly.

Today, the speaker emphasized, we must no longer approach economic growth with the traditional, purely quantitative yardsticks. The purpose of intensifying production and enhancing its efficiency is to produce not only more but, most importantly, more quickly, more cheaply, and with higher quality. It is a question of achieving high, socially significant end results and, above all, increasing national income. It has increased 2.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Higher labor productivity accounted for the entire increase. However, the plan indicators have not yet been reached.

Of course, the long-term factors ensuring a new quality of economic growth, primarily scientific and technical progress and the new economic mechanism, have still not been fully activated today. Under these conditions it is particularly important to enhance organization and strengthen discipline and order in production.

In some places, as the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out, people have not only not forged ahead but are even yielding the positions won earlier. There is still a strained situation in Volgograd Oblast's economy. This relates, above all, to fulfillment of the output sales plan with regard to delivery pledges, particularly at chemical and petrochemical enterprises. Labor productivity growth rates have slowed down. Work on saving material and energy resources has eased up. The introduction of the state acceptance system has acutely exposed the poor quality of many types of output. The profits plan has not been fulfilled.

The oblast's party and soviet organs are correctly assessing the present situation. Measures are now being taken to ensure without fail the fulfillment of this jubilee year's targets. This is the priority task and a matter of honor for every labor collective.

The speaker named the development of the machine-building complex as a problem requiring special attention, emphasizing the need to radically restructure its work and ensure a strong qualitative spurt in this key sector.

It is from just these positions that we should approach a general assessment of the situation in the sphere of scientific and technical progress. Concern for its acceleration is inherent in both the progressive enterprises and the scientific organizations in Volgograd Oblast. On the whole, however, the scale and pace of this work are

insufficient. In recent years some economic planners have developed a kind of "import" thinking, whereby all problems of intensification are without fail linked with purchases of foreign equipment.

The speaker focused attention on problems of food, housing, commodities, and services, emphasizing that it is necessary in the very near future to achieve palpable results in the fulfillment of these urgent, priority tasks.

Speaking of progress in implementing the Food Program, V.I. Vorotnikov pointed out that the state of affairs in agriculture in Volgograd Oblast is changing for the better, as in the republic as a whole. The new, unusual approaches and solutions found by the oblast's party and soviet organs are yielding practical fruits. For example, there is the introduction of the dry farming system, which came into being in the struggle against champions of extensive land management methods. The oblast can and must set an example in not only the scale but also the quality of reclamation construction, an example of a truly thrifty attitude toward the land and of high ecological standards. Tremendous funds are being invested in reclamation, and a corresponding return is necessary.

However, it is still too early to speak of real advances in agricultural production. On many farms yields in fields where intensive technologies are used differ little from the average indicators. At the very height of summer, stores' vegetable counters did not gratify people with their range of choice, to put it mildly. Milk production and purchases in the oblast were allowed to fall to last year's level. True, the situation is now being rectified.

Now that all the preconditions have been created for increasing food resources, it is important, above all, to adjust the management mechanism carefully and introduce new forms of labor organization and incentive everywhere. The people of Volgograd Oblast have considerable experience at this. For a number of years, for example, the best intensive labor collectives have been achieving annual production per machine operator that is 3-5 times higher than the farms' average. Some families working under contract in livestock raising have impressive indicators.

Great hopes are also pinned on such new forms of management as agro-industrial combines, associations, and agrofirms. They make it possible to coordinate all components of the agro-industrial complex not mechanically but economically. The "Volga" Combine's first work experience attests to the effectiveness of this approach.

V.I. Vorotnikov emphasized that the accelerated development of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production is a sound basis for resolving the food question in the country. This is the party's general line. But the fuller realization of the potential of enterprises' and citizens' subsidiary plots and of collective horticulture and truck gardening also can and must serve to achieve this end. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions adopted a few days ago lift the restrictions which hindered the utilization of these important reserves.

Considerable attention was devoted in the speech to questions of the social sphere, primarily the housing problem. The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers pointed to definite successes in fulfilling the housing construction program last year and this year, including in Volgograd Oblast. However, much still has to be done. Housing construction is proceeding with difficulty in a number of cities and rayons. This is accounted for not only by a shortage of funds or resources but also by a lack of initiative and persistence in work on the part of soviet and economic cadres. It is necessary to resolve the nationwide task of housing construction "all together", as the saying goes, by involving all resources, including the funds and even the forces of the very people who need better housing conditions. The initiative of Volzhskiy City's pipe plant and of a number of other enterprises in developing individual housing construction merits support in this respect.

The disproportions between production and nonproduction construction must also be corrected, and the most important thing is to seek to raise the standard of capital construction—over the whole front. A trend toward improvement here is already becoming apparent. Yet the general situation may be expressed briefly: We are still taking a long time over construction, costs are high, and quality is low.

Just as in resolving the housing problem, we must ensure a breakthrough in such a vitally important question as consumer goods production. The actual results here leave something to be desired, including among the people of Volgograd Oblast. There has been an appreciable fall in production of new commodities of improved quality this year. Certain large industrial enterprises are turning only slowly to production of technically complex goods with high consumer characteristics. The farsighted policy of producing goods for the people, the speaker emphasized, requires us to study the market in greater depth, determine the prospective demand for new types of products, and forecast it.

Enterprising, decisive actions are also needed in the accelerated development of the services sphere, particularly paid services. The oblast's soviet organs have not yet found great reserves or new, nontraditional approaches here.

Touching on acute problems in health care, the speaker pointed out that the serious shortcomings and difficulties which have accumulated in this sphere also apply in full to Volgograd Oblast. The interested, nationwide discussion of the draft Main Directions for the Development of the Population's Health Care and the Restructuring of Health Care in the USSR will make it possible to draw up a program to ensure a sharp improvement in the quality of medical services for the population.

The struggle for a healthy way of life, the speaker said, is directly linked to the eradication of such a social evil as drunkenness and alcoholism, whose scale, despite the measures being taken, has recently been diminishing only slowly. A qualitatively different standard of ideological educational work is needed here, particularly among young people.

V.I. Vorotnikov went on to dwell on questions connected with democratization, which is a decisive condition of restructuring. It is important, he said, to harmonize the interests of the individual, the collective, and society and to find and maintain their essential balance. For this it is necessary, above all, to strengthen in every possible way the atmosphere of glasnost, criticism, and open discussion and resolution of all questions of social life, even the most difficult ones. Only such an atmosphere enables everyone to manifest his civic stance and makes him socially active and responsible for the fate of the state and society.

On the whole, the democratization process in the country is taking place on a healthy basis. Democratic forms in the activities of party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives are being developed, as is the practice of broad discussion of questions affecting people's vital interests. Volgograd Oblast is no exception.

Yet the chronic habit of adopting decisions in secret occasionally makes itself known—which gives rise to rumors, idle talk, and floods of letters to various organs. Today it is precisely administrative-pressure methods of management and the bureaucratic style that are slowing down our movement in very different spheres and counteracting the growing activeness of the masses. Party, soviet, and economic organs must constantly study public opinion and check their decisions and actions against it. Of course, to lead under conditions of democratization is a difficult and unfamiliar matter. But this science must be persistently mastered.

The party attaches special significance, V.I. Vorotnikov emphasized, to the development of democratic principles in economic management. In this connection he drew the assembled people's attention to some fundamental aspects of the reform of the economic mechanism. The most complex and crucial tasks arise at the first stage. In order to enter the 13th 5-Year Plan with a new economic mechanism, we have to transfer all enterprises and associations to full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. In accordance with the "package" of documents adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the radical restructuring of the system of planning, price formation, material and technical supplies, finance and credit, management of labor and social development, and statistics has begun. The chief result of this work must be the simplification of the management system, a substantial reduction in the apparatus, and increased efficiency in the economy's basic component—the enterprise and the association.

A very important task, the speaker pointed out, is to prepare for the validation of the Law on the State Enterprise. Success can be ensured here only if all working people and all labor collectives join in this work.

The Volgograd experience of transferring a number of enterprises to full economic accountability [khozyaystvenny raschet] and self-financing shows that this is not a simple matter. Good results can be seen where people have made an in-depth study of its essence and special features and worked through all economic and organizational questions in advance. But where people have taken a superficial, formal approach, serious failures have been the inevitable consequence, and enterprises have found themselves in a difficult financial position.

In many ways the restructuring of the economic mechanism poses in a new way the question of the role and functions of the soviets, whose most important task is to ensure the comprehensive, balanced, and proportional development of oblasts, cities, and rayons.

The soviets' potential has been widened significantly since the 27th party congress, and this can well be seen in Volgograd Oblast, where there is improved cooperation between soviet organs and enterprises of union and republic subordination. Yet, as was rightly pointed out at the Central Committee June Plenum, the problem of optimally combining sectorial and territorial management has not yet been resolved in full.

The restructuring of economic management is called upon to unite and coordinate sectorial and territorial interests and remove the contradictions that exist there. To this end the system of planning and forming local budgets is being changed fundamentally, and oblispolkom production-economic main administrations are being set up to coordinate all this complex work.

Under the new conditions of economic management, V.I. Vorotnikov emphasized, local soviets' relations with enterprises and ministries must be built on a strictly economic, contractual basis.

We must resolutely do away with dependence and the habit of looking "upward" on any matter, which many soviet workers still suffer from.

Work with voters' mandates requires special attention. The mandates reflect not only the population's vital concerns but also its growing interest in resolving socioeconomic tasks and improving the activities of soviet and economic organs. This is why the fulfillment of mandates is acquiring increasingly profound political meaning. For working people judge the standard of soviet organs' work as a whole on how the mandates are implemented.

Today, the speaker emphasized, we must be particularly efficient. This has to be said because not all party, soviet, and economic workers have yet actively joined in the restructuring process. My meetings and talks with the

oblast's working people attest that the changes have virtually not gotten through to many labor collectives. This arouses alarm in people, and sometimes disappointment and pessimism.

The realization of the policy elaborated by the party depends primarily precisely on cadres, on their ability and desire to act in the new way. This is why it is important for every component of leadership and management to be headed by the most active champions of social transformations, by real "overseers" of restructuring. Whoever is not imbued with understanding of the new tasks or is not up to them must give way to others.

In principle the party proceeds from the premise that the bulk of our cadres are capable of shouldering the tremendous burden of restructuring. It is with this cadre corps that we have to resolve its tasks.

Analyzing foreign policy aspects of restructuring and its influence on international relations, the speaker emphasized that the Soviet Union's consistent policy of asserting new political thinking and new relations among states and peoples is making headway despite the difficulties.

The significance of the deeds by which the Soviet people live today, V.I. Vorotnikov said in conclusion, is being realized with special force on the threshold of our great jubilee—the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our country's fate has not been easy. We have had to overcome not only the tough resistance of the old world and the difficulties of an unexplored path but also our own blunders and mistakes, sometimes grave and bitter ones. Nevertheless, we are proud of our history. The heroic labor of several generations of Soviet people has created a great state which plays an outstanding role in the life of modern civilization. There is no doubt that our people will cope honorably with the tasks of restructuring and will lead the country to qualitatively new heights.

Ends Visit to Volgograd

LD111806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov's visit to Volgograd Oblast has ended.

[Correspondent Ye. Orlov—identified by caption] There are a large number of sprinklers of varying modifications now operating in the country's fields. However, only a few people have seen one such as this. It is called the Kuban-LK. The main valuable feature of the new machine is that it reduces the water to a dustlike condition. As a result, it does not erode the soil, make it more dense, or remain in the soil as excessive moisture. In addition, the machine operates by means of electricity, which means that it can be controlled automatically.

The first experimental field where the irrigation will be conducted electronically is being created at the Plamya Revolyutsii Sovkhoz in the Srednyaya Akhtuba Rayon. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, who visited the farm today, acquainted himself with the operation of the new equipment and visited the control point. The initiative of the Volgograders, who are creating a model of future irrigation, received a high assessment.

In the steppe beyond the town of Volzhskiy there is now a large construction site. A powerful electro-metallurgical complex is being erected here by contract with Italian specialists. The complex will produce annually over 1 million tonnes of steel and 700,000 tonnes of pipes. Quite a few modern scientific achievements have been put into the design of the new enterprise and the technology of the process itself. The first output will be obtained here at the end of March 1989.

Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov acquainted himself with the progress of construction and visited the functioning production unit of Volzhskiy Pipe Works. The new complex will indeed constitute part of the Volzhskiy Pipe Works. At the works, Comrade Vorotnikov witnessed the trial production of so-called drop-forge pipes, which are intended to meet our power industry's requirements. Such a workshop does not exist as yet in the industry. The task is now to master as quickly as possible the capacities being commissioned so as not to undermine contractual deliveries. In this regard, things at the enterprise are not going as well as they might.

The housing problem is becoming acute. How can this situation be overcome soon? The works has decided to build individual houses with all amenities and private plots; it has allocated funds, equipment, and material. The future owners of the houses have also joined in the work. Of course, here as in every new undertaking there are difficulties, but the most important thing, it was noted, is that a correct course is set. One cannot count on achievements in the economy without creating normal conditions for people's living.

Comrade Vorotnikov left Volgograd for Moscow today.

RSFSR Labor, Statistics Committees Formed

LD121552 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has transformed the federation's State Committee for Labour into a Union-Republic Committee of the Russian Federation for Labour and Social Affairs. Anatoliy Blokhin has been appointed to be the committee's chairman.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has also transformed the federation's Central Statistical Board into a Union-Republic State Committee of the Russian Federation for Statistics. Pavel Guzhvin has been appointed to be the committee's chairman.

Ukrainian Health Minister on Chernobyl

LD111540 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Kiev September 11 TASS — "We do not expect the accident in Chernobyl to cause any unpleasant genetical consequences", a TASS correspondent was told by Anatoliy Romanenko, the Ukrainian minister of public health. "This confidence is based on studies conducted by the National Research Centre of Radiation Medicine of the USSR Academy of Sciences".

In the post-accident period the radiation doses of the population evacuated from the most contaminated areas of the 30-kilometre zone around the Chernobyl atomic power plant and also some other adjoining areas of the Ukraine range from 0.12 to 0.74 of the biological equivalent of the roentgen, the minister said further. This means that if the level of radiation absorption by the organism remains on the same level then even fifty years from now it will not pose a threat to the population.

Anatoliy Romanenko said that 500,000 people were subjected to checkups after the accident, almost 20,000 of them in hospitals. More than 200,000 adults and almost 100,000 children are monitored by outpatient clinics.

The minister said that results of radiometric measurements and analysis of foodstuffs, water and other elements of the environment also give no reason for alarm.

"Strict monitoring of the population's health, the purity of foodstuffs and water supply sources continues", Anatoliy Romanenko said.

Ukraine's Lack of Anti-AIDS Steps Scored

AU111100 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 11 (AFP)—The only AIDS testing centre in Odessa had to be closed two months after opening because sanitary regulations had not been respected, a Soviet medical journal reported on Friday, deploring the lack of information available on the killer disease in the busy Black Sea port.

Meditsinskaya Gazeta noted that large numbers of foreign sailors and tourists passed through the port, and the presence of prostitutes presented "a real danger for the spread of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)"

However, it said, "not a single poster or brochure giving precise and detailed information on the need to take personal and social preventitive measures against AIDS" had been distributed in the city.

The Odessa AIDS centre had closed two months after opening in June "because sanitary regulations were not respected"

The journal said that in that period the centre had found the disease in only "one foreign student," and the virus in an undisclosed number of persons.

The Ukraine, whose leadership is said to hostile to the restructuring and openness reforms launched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, has been severely criticized for reported shortcomings in many fields during the past two years.

Azerbaijan CC Meets on Construction Work

NC111306 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Participants at the meeting held at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have discussed the effort made to consolidate the reorganization of the construction domain in the republic and completely improve the work carried out. The leading officials of ministries and administrations, the secretaries of city and rayon party committees, and the representatives of construction organizations participated in the meeting. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting.

Aliyev, the minister of Industrial Construction; Kyazimov, the Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work; Makhsudov, the Director of Trust Number One, which is affiliated to the Ministry of Construction; Allahverdiyev, the Director of [words indistinct]; Talibov, the Secretary of the Party Committee of [words indistinct]; Bagirli, the First Secretary of the [name indistinct] City Party Committee; and Tataliyev, the First Deputy Minister of the Construction Materials Industry, addressed the participants on the work carried out since the beginning of the year.

The meeting noted that 1987 is a symbolic year for the republic's construction workers. Most of the industrial establishments and organizations have taken measures to improve management in the construction domain, adopted the new planning system, and moved to realize the progressive forms that will be applied in the effort made to repay workers for their labor and to reorganize their work, and to [words indistinct].

The production and the scientific and technical potential created in the construction complex in the republic will provide for the solution of even the most complicated problems. However, the use of this potential must be improved.

Although a certain degree of success has been achieved in improving the pace of the work carried out to make a greater number of [word indistinct], dwellings, social institutions, and cultural and livelihood services centers available, as compared with last year, it is impossible to describe the work carried out by the construction ministries and their trusts as successful. The situation of the reconstruction work in the republic's main construction domain is extremely poor. The leading officials of the [word indistinct] organizations have not improved their work, nor have they used the existing resources to intensify production and upgrade, or reactivate, work output.

The situation in the Ministry of Industrial Construction is more serious. There are indications that only a disorganized effort has been made to realize the annual plan. Regardless of the pace of production, many of the trusts affiliated to the ministry have weakened the pace of the development work they have to carry out. The situation of the construction work completed during the current year is regrettable.

The meeting focused particular attention on the measures to be taken to establish the cause of the present state of affairs and to determine the ways and means of rectifying the existing situation. The convocation noted that the party organizations of the trusts and the administrations must play an important role in the effort made to improve the construction resources. They must upgrade the vanguard role of the communists and closely concern themselves with the consolidation of party and work discipline. The duty of the city and rayon committees is to strengthen the industrious spirit of the party organs in the establishments and organizations. As for the party organs mentioned, they have to successfully increase their influence on the establishments and organizations for the realization of their plans and socialist obligations.

The meeting also noted that many important projects and installations must be put into operation by the end of the current year. The leading officials of the (?construction) organizations must seriously concern themselves with each and every project under construction and must take all the measures required for commissioning them according to schedule. The multinational army of the republic's construction workers must achieve significant success in its work. It must create the necessary ground for the realization of the plans of the 70th year of the Great October Revolution, including the plans of the 12th 5-year Plan period in general.

Comrades Svetlana Kasumova, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Fuad Musayev, Tel'man Orudzhev, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Shanlik Aliyev, and (?nazim) Mamedov participated in the work of the meeting.

Tatar Working Group Formed in Tajikistan

LD111658 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Dushanbe September 11 TASS—The Presidium of Tajikistan's Supreme Soviet today formed a working group consisting of representatives of Crimean Tatars living on the territory of this Soviet Central Asian republic. The group will have direct contacts with the State Commission on Problems of Crimean Tatars, which has been formed in the Soviet Union.

The group consists of the most prominent representatives of this ethnic group. It is headed by Aishe Kharakhchi, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Tajikistan. She works as a weaver at a silk mill in Leninabad, a town in the north of Tajikistan.

Eight thousand Crimean Tatars now live in Tajikistan. Forty of them have been elected deputies to various bodies of power. Some Crimean Tatars hold important posts in the economy, serve as directors of enterprises, many of them work as doctors, designers and teachers.

UK Daily Reports on New Soviet Journals

PM111521 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Sep 87 p 6

[Xan Smiley dispatch: "Glasnost Put to Test"]

[Text] Moscow—Dissidents are beginning to put Mr Gorbachev's glasnost policy to the test by sharply increasing the output of unofficial publications challenging the Soviet State's media monopoly.

The new journals are notable for the range of subjects they tackle, while the publication of an unofficial Ukrainian magazine marked a widening in the geographical range of dissent.

Mr Vyacheslav Chernovol, a Ukrainian writer who has spent many years in labour camps, said that his journal *Ukrainski Vesnik* (*The Ukrainian Bulletin*) was published in Lvov in August. Its previous edition came out 15 years ago.

Two religious dissenters, Mr Viktor Aksyuchits and Mr Gleb Anishenko, said that they had brought out a magazine called *Vybor*, or *Choice*.

This follows publication of Mr Aleksandr Ogorodnikov's weighty *Bulletin of Christian Society*, but the new religious journal is more philosophical while the Ogorodnikov bulletin deals more combatively with current events within Church and society.

Nearly all those engaged in the new publishing are former labour camp prisoners, many of them released earlier this year in Mr Gorbachev's partial amnesty.

So far the authorities have not clamped down on the burgeoning new journals, partly because they have a tiny circulation. They are laboriously typed on thin carbon paper and circulated in batches of about 40 or 50, many of the copies going to foreign correspondents.

But early editions of the new publications, which started emerging this summer, have found their way to the West, where they have been translated into English and French. Some articles have been beamed back to the Soviet Union in Russian by Western radio stations.

The leading unofficial publisher is Mr Sergey Grigoryants, a literary critic who yesterday introduced the two new magazines to Western correspondents.

He has now brought out six editions of his own journal, which has become the focus for religious, political, national and social dissent, with groups as varied as Crimean Tatars, the disabled, anti-nuclear ecologists and Hare Krishna devotees.

It is cheekily entitled *Glasnost*. He hopes it will be awkward for Mr Gorbachev to close down a magazine bearing the name of his own chief slogan, meaning candour or openness.

New Moscow Prosecutor Holds Press Conference

PM101605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 7

[G. Alimov report: "Meeting at the Moscow Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The Moscow Prosecutor's Office has given a briefing for press representatives for the first time ever; a noteworthy fact. It shows that its leadership is making democracy, openness, and glasnost in its work the rule.

The meeting was attended by recently appointed City Prosecutor L. Baranov and his deputy, A. Chernov. "We have only just begun to learn to work in conditions of glasnost and restructuring," the Moscow prosecutor said. "You may ask any questions." There was a great deal of interest in the briefing. The entire Moscow press was present in the collegium hall. For almost 2 hours there was a relaxed discussion about the state of affairs in the capital and the role played by the prosecutor's office in resolving the city's numerous problems. To all appearances, the new Moscow prosecutor, who has worked in Tselinograd and in the USSR Prosecutor's Office, already has a good grasp of the city's specific features. In a brief speech he described the line of action to be taken by the prosecutor's office in the new conditions. It has decided to lay the emphasis on glasnost from the very outset. The new prosecutor is 42 years old. The journalists liked his drive, energy, and frank, honest answers to all "uncomfortable" questions.

So what is now being done by the city prosecutor's office and which problems is it mainly going to be concentrating on? Alarm was expressed at the briefing regarding the growing crime rate among juveniles. This fact is particularly striking against the background of the general fall in the crime rate in the city. The reasons for this are many. One of them is bureaucratic, formal work by various inspectorates and commissions responsible for juvenile affairs. It was said at the briefing: "We have very serious complaints against internal affairs bodies. Some young people need special attention. We do not even have full information about the number of juveniles living in unhappy family circumstances, among alcoholics, parasites, drug addicts, and so forth..." The city prosecutor admitted that there is no sophisticated system to prevent crime in the early stages. This means that law enforcement organs "get to the stable after the horse has bolted": They start work when the crime has already been committed. The main point is being overlooked, that is, constant contact with people, particularly young people. The Moscow Komsomol should be greatly criticized.

"We have kept and will be keeping an eye on all sectors providing a service for Muscovites," L. Baranov said. "That is, trade, public catering, and consumer services . . ."

One of the main aspects is to protect socialist property. According to the statistics, 58,000 cases of embezzlement costing R5.5 million were recorded in Moscow last year. The following incident was cited. The work of the Moscow Fruit and Vegetable Industry Main Administration was checked. The picture is depressing. The inflow and outflow of produce should be controlled here with the aid of computers; but they are standing idle. They are only used for 10 percent of the time; they produce the final, often "cleaned up" documents. Computers are simply . . . not to the advantage of workers at vegetable depots. It can hardly be normal that just before the start of mass fruit and vegetable shipments to the capital is due, the warehouses are filled to the brim, and with what? Last year's produce! There is nothing in the stores because it is all rotting away here. Another aspect of this "technique" is that unscrupulous dealers do not do too badly out of this. The cost of all the wasted vegetables and fruit runs into millions of rubles.

The Moscow Prosecutor's Office will also be keeping a strict eye on the protection of socialist property in construction and at plants and factories and on the manufacture of poor quality products. The inevitability of responsibility is the principle the city prosecutor's office intends to follow. Economic problems generally are becoming particularly relevant at this preparatory stage leading up to the introduction into force of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise. The prosecutor's office has already begun to verify the legality of decisions taken by rayispolkoms.

Supervision by the prosecutor's office is making stricter demands on the activity of internal affairs organs. "The militia," it was said, "must be decisive and firm but unconditionally within the law in all its actions." The city prosecutor gave an unequivocal appraisal in reply to a question about the lawfulness of militia actions during the incident with an informal group of young people on Gogol Boulevard. He said: "The militia overstepped the mark and was too hasty on this occasion". . .

This statement gives us grounds to say that the Moscow Prosecutor's Office will fulfill its functions to the full not just in words but in practice too. It is on the right road, as far as one can judge. One must believe that Muscovites will give this course active social support. When it comes down to it, we all have an interest in seeing the law and legality prevail in every sphere of our lives.

Press Briefing on Moscow Crime Held

LD112145 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] The Administration of Internal Affairs of the city of Moscow holds regular briefings for members of the press. Newsmen come here, to Petrovka Street, No. 38, to hear reports about the crime situation in the city, operations conducted by the militia and law enforcement services. Our reporter Maksim Tkachenko has been to the latest briefing and here is his story:

[Tkachenko] The briefing was held by Lieutenant Colonel Vasiliy (Strelkov), who is in charge of public relations. He gave a summary of the militia's work over the past 8 months and compared crime statistics for this year and last.

[Begin (Strelkov) recording] On the whole the crime rate has declined by seven percent. The number of premeditated and attempted murders has dropped by more than 30 percent; the number of rapes and muggings has also dropped. At the same time, the number of burglaries, car thefts, and stolen private and state property has increased. [end recording]

One of the headaches of the militia today are motorcyclists who roar through the streets of the city at top speed in the dead of the night. They very often create dangerous traffic situations and the noise of their bikes annoys many people. Many of them have no driving licences or drive drunk. There is very little the traffic militia can do about that problem because under standing orders traffic militia officers cannot pursue bikers breaking the speed limit. They cannot do so because it is thought that trying to catch up with the speeding bikers and stop them may result in accidents.

Lt Col (Strelkov) also said that the militia experiences great problems in dealing with prostitutes and pimps, largely because there is no effective legislation to deal with these incidents. The militia are somewhat more efficient in dealing with drug peddlers; there has been a steady rise in the number of drug peddlers arrested.

Here is what Colonel Lev (Demyanskiy) reported on Wednesday about the crime situation in the city on Tuesday:

[Begin (Demyanskiy) recording] A total of 38 crimes was recorded and 26 of the cases were promptly dealt with and the perpetrators were found. Of the 16 cases of theft 8 have been dealt with and closed. Of four stolen cars two have been found. There was one case of grievous bodily harm and one case of rape. There were two cases of the theft of state property and one of them was pursued and the perpetrators were identified. There were 23 road accidents in which 2 people were killed and 26 injured. There were 7 cases of suicide. Three persons are missing and 1,107 were detained for being drunk and disorderly in a public place. [end recording]

According to militia officers speaking at the briefing the crime situation in Moscow, a city of 9 million, remains relatively calm. The militia believe, however, that the main index of their performance is the number of detected crimes. Moscow newspapers carry crime statistics, as well as photographs and descriptions of dangerous criminals and information about missing persons. The newspapers name places where public order tends to be upset frequently. It was underlined at the briefing that the militia won't be able to be 100 percent efficient unless it enlists the support of broad sections of the public in keeping law and order in Moscow.

Moscow Denies Books Banned at Fair

LD121450 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 87

[Text] In the past few days Western media have been spreading reports that at the international book fair in Moscow a number of publications by foreign firms have been banned from display. Our reporter has approached the head of the group of experts who are enforcing the observance of the book fair rules, Ramaz Mchedlidze, and the official said that there are over 200,000 books from 103 countries on show. Everything that has been brought from France, Spain, Italy, Japan, the Scandinavian countries, and dozens of other states is fully exhibited on the stands. Barred from display are only a few publications by some American, Israeli and other firms because these firms have failed to observe the book fair rules.

No books can be displayed that belong to fascist, racist, and militarist literature, which is banned in the USSR by law. Yet the Martin Press company of the United States has brought a book for display which extols Nazism. Another American publishing house, Baker and Taylor, has gone so far as to put on its stand Hitler's "Mein Kampf". That has naturally caused general indignation. We have also barred from display, added the expert, some Israeli books preaching racial exlusiveness. Also a book that insulted Israel has been taken off the stand of one Arab country.

As for claims in the Western media that American editions of works of Nabokov, Bulgakov, Galich, and Brodskiy have been barred, that is a broad lie, said Ramaz Mchedlidze. They have not been seized. According to the expert, books containing criticism of the USSR are freely displayed at the fair. We're not against criticism, he said, we're only opposed to provocations and insults.

Need for Democracy in Institutes Viewed

PM081231 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 87 p 10

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Science Section review: " 'So What is "More Evident to the Bosses"?'; Answer Has Been Received to Scientists' Open Letter to Academician G.I. Marchuk, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] *Literaturnaya Gazeta* for 8 July this year published an open letter to Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "So What Is More Evident to the Bosses?" The letter was signed by 22 eminent specialists in the field of the humanitarian sciences from seven academic institutes. It raised the question of the need for genuine, not merely declared, democratization of the management of the Academy of Sciences institutes. The present practice of the actual appointment of institute leaders by higher-ranking bodies (in the form of their "election" by branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences), the open letter's authors believe, does not comply with the purpose of restructuring.

The open letter, like the article previously published in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* by V. Kurashvili and A. Obolonskiy entitled "Democracy Academy-style" (this year's 20 May issue), has generated numerous comments from

readers. Their letters cite specific instances of tyranny on the part of the leaders of scientific institutions which were made possible as a result of the lack of glasnost and democracy. They include merely formal certification and the direct persecution of independently minded scientists . . .

The letters note that the provisional charter of the USSR Academy of Sciences institute adopted recently was "prematurely aged." "In our present revolutionary social movement the Academy of Sciences, in my view, stands as a stronghold of obsolete thinking, as a bastion engaged in all-around defense against the democratization of scientific activity," Candidate of Physico-mathematical Sciences B. Rylov from Stavropol Kray writes. The letter from Doctor of Biological Sciences A. Fedorov (Moscow) stresses that "institute directors are often chosen not for their professional qualities, proceeding from their contribution to science and their ability to work with people, but on the basis of favoritism and other qualities characteristic of yes-men. Having become administrators they are mechanically elected corresponding members and members of the academy, become members of the editorial collegiums of journals and publishing houses and so forth, receive honorary ranks and titles, and sit on presidiums." The author then writes that in science "the 'cult of the post' prevails: He who has the highest administrative post is right." One more letter (the author is USSR Academy of Sciences staffer Yu. Shaldin): "The process of the democratization of academy institutes' activity must begin with the key link — with the election of scientific councils and the subsequent act of the election of directors."

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium has sent an official reply to the open letter. Democratic traditions, the reply asserts, have long existed in the Academy of Sciences and will develop and improve. To this end a special commission has been created headed by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, which in September this year will submit to the presidium a completed plan of organizational measures. This plan will be discussed at a presidium session and then handed to the collectives of the USSR Academy of Sciences institutes "for broad discussion and the subsequent adoption of a definitive decision in accordance with the USSR Academy of Sciences Charter."

The new democratic principles of the organization of the structure of the Academy of Sciences at the institute level, the reply declares, are as follows. The institute director will continue to be elected "by secret ballot at a general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences branch." The election will be preceded by a scientific report from the candidate on his proposed program (concept) for the work of the institute. "Here we bear in mind the possibility of the nomination (including by the institutes' collectives) of several candidates for the post of director. The participation of fully empowered representatives of the institute collective is envisaged in discussing the nominations for the post of director at the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences branch."

It is then proposed that members of the scientific council should be elected at a general meeting of all scientific employees of the institute by secret ballot with subsequent approval by the branch. Candidates for posts as leaders of structural scientific subdivisions (departments, sectors, laboratories) are elected by secret ballot at meetings of the labor collectives; then these candidacies will be examined by the scientific council which on the basis of open competition between the concepts or projects they propose will take the final decision on their election by secret ballot. Scientific councils are charged with making up the certification commissions.

It may be noted with satisfaction that some of the questions raised in the open letter — the elective nature of the scientific council and the leaders of subdivisions of the institute, the introduction of the principle of the secret ballot at all levels, and the making up of certification commissions not by the administration but by the scientific council — are being resolved positively. At the same time it must be noted that the scientific council's rights and functions are defined in a very diffuse way. On the main and decisive point the Academy of Sciences Presidium adopts its former stance: Scientists and other staffers of academy institutes are refused the right to elect their leader.

Is this right? Is there not here a deviation from the democratic tendencies which are being implemented increasingly fully in our society? As is well known, the recently adopted Law on the State Enterprise gives a precise and firm interpretation: At the enterprise leaders are appointed by election (as a rule on a competitive basis) . . . The enterprise leader . . . is elected by a general meeting (conference) of the labor collective by secret or open ballot . . . for a period of 5 years and is approved by the higher-ranking organ. If the candidacy elected by the labor collective is not approved by the higher-ranking organ, new elections are held. Here the higher-ranking organ must explain to the labor collective its reasons for refusing to approve the election results. You will agree that you must have unusually weighty grounds for extending this rule to workers and kolkhoz members but making an exception for scientists. Ultimately this exception is simply offensive.

People may object that democratic norms are being observed with regard to academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences — it is they who, at the branch meetings, elect the institute directors. But can this be called democracy? It is well known that the structure of the Academy of Sciences has changed fundamentally in the more than 250 years of its existence. From being a small self-administering community of scientists who were provided with servicing personnel, the academy has grown into an enormous, very complex organization with many thousands of scientific workers. The institute long ago became the main and decisive element of scientific work. A striking contradiction has arisen between the new structure and the traditional system of management. It is hard to believe but it is a fact that the USSR Academy of Sciences charter states

that "the academy consists of full members and corresponding members." All the remaining and numerically strong scientific personnel of the academy on which science rests are "jettisoned" — in a certain sense it is as though they do not exist. In their letters to the editorial office scientific workers call for the speediest rectification of this situation.

In brief, it should not be thought that the demand to grant the institute collective the right to elect the director is some arbitrary demand which has only occurred to the authors of the open letter. Recently in nearly all institutes where a vacancy opens up for the post of director, a movement has spontaneously been arising for the election of the new director and the situation often reaches a high degree of drama. Thus, the Institute of Slavonic and Balkan Studies put forward three candidates for the post of director. Not one of them received the approval of the department of history. Conversely, the collective of the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology managed to reject the recommendation of the department and defend its own candidate. The Institute of General Genetics is awaiting the appointment of its new director with alarm . . .

In conclusion the following must be said. One wants to hope that the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium will not consider the question of the appointment of the institute director by election — an unusually serious question — to be closed and that it will find the opportunity to return to it, to analyze again all the "pros" and "cons" and to take a decision worthy of the present democratic changes in our society. This would only enhance the prestige of the presidium and the Academy of Sciences as a whole.

Western Subversives Use Church Anniversary

OW101147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Vladimir Molchanov commentary; from the "90 Minutes" program]

[Text] Vladimir Molchanov's commentary deals with how anti-Soviet centers abroad are preparing for the 1,000th anniversary of Kievan Russia's adopting the Christian faith.

[Molchanov] Hello. Next year the Russian Orthodox Church will celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the adoption of the Christian faith, an event which played an important role in the history of our people and state. The Moscow Patriarchate and the country's religious circles are, naturally, actively preparing for this jubilee. But, they are not the only ones. Various religious centers abroad, and even Western political figures, are also preparing for this jubilee. How are they doing this?

President Reagan, for example, sent congratulatory telegrams to the council of the so-called Karlovac Church—which has discussed new methods of influencing the Soviet youth—in connection with the celebration of the 1,00th anniversary.

The schismatic Karlovac Church was established in 1921 by the most reactionary representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church abroad. By the way, it was precisely the Karlovac Church, now located in the United States, which recently canonized Tsar Nicholas II whom, as you remember, the Russian people very accurately called Nicholas the bloody.

Organizations, such as Keston College with its center in Great Britain, and the Slavic mission with headquarters in Stockholm, are actively preparing for the 1,000th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity by Russia. Both Keston College and the Slavic Mission look outwardly like decent religious organizations. In reality, however, this is far from being so. I recall that the emissaries of Keston College, for example, have already a couple of times been caught spying and committing subversive ideological activities in the ancient Russian City of Voronezh. They arrived there as if for practical study in the local university, but photographed a military airport with a concealed camera, or tried to persuade believers to struggle against Soviet power.

As for the emissaries of the Slavic Mission, who have been caught red-handed several times in our country, they openly admitted that all actions of this organization have a political, not religious, character.

I have only cited a few Western religious centers that are trying to use the 1,000th Jubilee of the adoption of the Christian faith by Russia to inflict harm on our society. There are many more, however. I think it is particularly important now for believers to comprehend the following, in particular: Western radio broadcasts and the literature emissaries of Keston College-type organizations manage to smuggle into our country increasingly calls for martyrdom and suffering for the faith. Cardinal Dannelli [as heard], for example, called for this in his appeal to the people of socialist countries at one of the sessions of the Roman Catholic Church synod. Declarations of this kind, however, have nothing in common with a concern for the rights of believers. Their main aim is to attempt to enlist an insignificant number of people in resisting our laws. This is important to understand.

OGONEK Deputy Chief Editor on New Image

AU110855 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with L. Gushchin, deputy chief editor of OGONEK, by Martin Komarek: "Pictures With No Local Color" — date and place not given]

[Text] The magazine *Ogonek* has recently changed its appearance (in the good sense of the word, of course). It is no longer a glossy picture magazine, but now focuses on stories from everyday life, sometimes sad, but definitely truthful. The sensation-mongering Western journalists have become extraordinarily interested in the magazine. There is nothing sensational in this, though, since the periodical is only following the line set by the 27th CPSU Congress, which designated openness and

the supply of full information to society as one of our means of further progress. (But this is merely one of Lenin's ideas....) This becomes apparent during our talk with deputy chief editor L. Gushchin who only a short time ago was deputy chief editor of our fraternal daily, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*. [Komarek] What has produced such a striking change in *Ogonek*? [Gushchin] About 10 years ago the magazine made rather boring reading. However, certain people (in high functions at the time) liked its color pictures, and the press run was not cut down even though up to 300,000 copies of each issue remained unsold. [Komarek] Today 1.5 million copies are published and we know that none are returned. How did this happen?

[Gushchin] We have stopped concentrating solely on pictures. We write about the current problems of the people of our times. This naturally presumes that the people in the editorial office (including the chief editor) are not the people who worked there in the past. Apart from everything else we are linked by one thought: that the revolutionary present cannot be grasped without the knowledge of truth about the past. This is precisely why we also write about the honest, honorable people who fell victim to fabricated accusations. I believe that readers have grasped our intention; their interest proves this.

[Komarek] You say that the present cannot be understood without the past; what does this mean specifically?

[Gushchin] Our people are today involved in many discussions, and some of them ask: was collectivization really necessary, if it demanded such great sacrifices? Why did we start cultivating the virgin lands if the effect has been so negligible, why do we treat such a serious event as World War II as though it were an ice-hockey match that has been won? Why are we getting glasnost only now? All these honestly meant questions are by honest people who want the very best for their country. Deplorably, it is only now that they are told facts which do not always correspond to the idea of an undeviating road forward. Our road was and is a road of great, often insufficiently appreciated, successes, but also a road of severe trials. However, we have now reached a level which forces us to settle accounts also with the bitter aspects of our history, honestly, in a principled manner, and from communist positions. It is only by fully understanding our history that we can understand restructuring.

[Komarek] You get many letters; what is the people's attitude to restructuring?

[Gushchin] We have three kinds of people: those who fight for the restructuring process, at times even under certain risks; a group of onlookers who applaud it, but wait for its results; and then the second team in the match, the people opposed to it—correction, I should say sharply opposed to it. Readers write us: restructuring is a beautiful thing, but it has not reached us in Krasnoyarsk; whereas in Baku...! And people in Baku are envious of those in Krasnoyarsk.

[Komarek] How do you see the role of the press (and of the *Ogonek* in particular) in the restructuring process?

[Gushchin] In harmony with the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the press must also play an objective role as an element of democracy. It must uphold the citizens' views and it must constantly stir up the most burning topics, while not seeking to avoid anybody or anything wanting to stand outside all criticism. This is our party task! We do not have a policy of our own, newspapers are open to the dialogue of the protagonists of different views. We must avoid all dogmatism, providing scope for various beliefs; and neither history, nor our present may have any further blank spots!

[Komarek] Which means glasnost...

[Gushchin] It would be a mistake to link glasnost only with newspapers; they are merely one of its expressions. The people themselves are the bearers of democracy, inspection, criticism. We are still learning this today, for instance by experimenting with elections to local soviets or of enterprise directors. Today we are free to express our views, even quite unorthodox ones; a few years ago this could have brought us into court, whereas today we consider it a citizen's inalienable right to have his own opinion. However, we have not yet learnt to use our rights constructively.

[Komarek] Nevertheless I think that many new things are emerging, and at a rate that is unprecedented in social progress.

[Gushchin] Several movements have cropped up, and while they are completely in line with the party line, they are not traditional in terms of thought and organization. The people have grasped that today nobody tells them to go here or there, or to do this or that. They realize their own responsibility and the need for social creativity.

However, perhaps we are underrating the forces pitted against each even in our own country. Many people have proven what I would call their "total inability to work." They cling like limpets to their chairs, which protect them from drowning. Their resistance is furious. Even M. Gorbachev does not conceal this in his speeches.

[Komarek] Are you talking about the thing M. Gorbachev calls a braking mechanism?

[Gushchin] Yes; it undoubtedly exists in the form of senseless instructions and bans, of that entire system that is blocking the people's initiative. We still have people in ministries who know nothing about positive leadership, but can forbid everything.

[Komarek] Are there any guarantees for restructuring?

[Gushchin] They lie in the objective nature of this process. In my eyes they lie in our not leaving the path set by the party at its 27th Congress. For myself, I am firmly convinced that the restructuring is essential. However, at the same time I believe that we have a long road to go and cannot expect super-quick successes.

Contents of Latest KOMMUNIST Outlined

PM110829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] An editorial entitled "The Internationalist Essence of Socialism" opens the latest, 13th issue of *Kommunist*. The article stresses that the successful solution of the nationalities question in the process of socialist building is no reason for considering it off the agenda or removing it from the purview of theory and policy. A principled struggle against all manifestations of national narrow-mindedness and cliquishness, nationalism, chauvinism, Zionism, or antisemitism in any form belongs to Bolshevik traditions.

In an article entitled "An Important Integral Part of Restructuring," V. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, talks about the need to reform price-fixing and the basic avenues of this work.

In an article entitled "Difficult Passage" devoted to a Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum S. Kolesnikov and N. Tyurin write about the search for ways to enhance the efficiency of party work under restructuring.

The "Marking the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution" rubric carries an article entitled "The October Revolution and the Liberation Movement in India" by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India—Marxist, and an article by O. Latsis entitled "In the Mainstream of Revolutionary Creation" devoted to the 110th anniversary of F.E. Dzerzhinskiy's birth.

Problems connected with current and future consumer needs are examined in a letter by I. Kochevykh headed "Fostering Consumer Standards" and an article by N. Rimashevskaya entitled "A Need for New Approaches."

The "Science and Education" rubric publishes a selection of letters on restructuring higher education and an article in which Academician P. Kapitsa gives his thoughts on the role of science in modern society.

The rubric entitled "Our Spiritual Riches" has an article by Kurt Hager, secretary and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, entitled " 'Das Kapital' and the Modern World."

The rubric "The Modern World: Trends and Contradictions" presents an article by Academician Ye. Primakov entitled "Capitalism in an Interdependent World." The journal's research group analyzes a very important problem of our times—human rights.

Items from the editorial mailbag, reviews, and information reports are published.

Final Volume of Lenin Anthology Published

PM081533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "V.I. Lenin's Selected Works"]

[Text] The final volume of a 10-part edition of V.I. Lenin's Selected Works has been published. It incorporates works written between March 1921 and March 1923.

The volume opens with material from the 10th party congress, which approved the decision to make the transition from the policy of "war communism," which had been exhausted, to the New Economic Policy (NEP). In the reports and speeches he gave at the congress, as in other works published in the volume, Lenin substantiated the need for this transition and gave a profound analysis of the NEP's substance and significance.

The volume also includes Lenin's documents from the 10th All-Russian Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks Conference, which discussed the issue of the NEP in the context of experience gained from its implementation at local level. The problems of the NEP are also discussed by Lenin in other works included in the volume.

An important place in the volume is given to works validating the general foreign policy line taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The volume concludes with V.I. Lenin's last letters and articles written in December 1922-March 1923: "Letter to the Congress," "On Giving the Gosplan Legislative Functions," "On the Question of Nationalities or 'Autonomization,'" "Fewer But Better Is the Best," and others.

The book was compiled by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BRIEFS:

Exit Visa for Ukrainian

Ukrainian Catholic activist Josyp Terela, who spent more than 20 years in work camps, was granted an exit permit by the Soviet authorities. [Text] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 sep 87 p 2 AU]

Economic

Quality, Range of Consumer Goods Poor

PM101905 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Pravda* in Russian 31 August 1987 Second Edition carries on page 4 an unattributed 2,500-word report under the headline "What Is on Offer?" and the rubric "Express *Pravda* Opinion Poll: Life As It Really Is" examining consumer services in the USSR, which is based on a public opinion poll conducted in Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Vilnius, Chirchik, and Tselinograd, and including a commentary by the "Social Policy and Communist Education Department."

A common complaint made by shoppers, according to the report, is that they go to a store with a specific purchase in mind and "come away with nothing." As one woman in Kazan pointed out, "At first glance, there seems to be everything on the shelves but you cannot find anything you actually need." An electrician from the same city said: "What can you do? You have to turn to acquaintances in the building trade for the things you want, turning a blind eye to the 'origin' of these goods." If the desired commodity does happen to be available, the report says, it is either exorbitantly expensive, the wrong size, color, or shape, or of very poor quality. In Vilnius, for example, children's sandals were impossible to obtain in the summer months but "appeared in the stores in abundance in fall." In Chirchik, a city in the Uzbek SSR, the manager of an electronic goods store complained that it was impossible to "satisfy demand" when his store was allocated just over 30 radio-cassette recorders for the whole year, for example, for a city with a population of "more than 160,000 people."

These local reports are followed by a "Commentary by the Social Policy and Communist Education Department," which runs as follows:

"The *Pravda* correspondents questioned people twice: before they went into the store and when they came out. There were striking differences. People went into the store in a good mood, in joyful anticipation, particularly if they had come to make a large purchase. The mood of many of them was quite different 15-20 minutes later, when they came away empty-handed.

"There are good quality products available in the kind of numbers necessary to meet consumer demand, and there are stores which regularly meet their trade plan targets and provide a good service for their customers. On the whole, however, trade matters are still in a bad way. The opinions expressed by people who took part in the poll are evidence of this, as are entries in complaints and suggestions books and the floods of critical letters swamping the editorial office. Trade collectives in Belorussia, Latvia, and Estonia which have been operating under the new economic management conditions since January have fulfilled their 7-month retail trade plans. Both in terms of total output and in sales (not counting alcoholic beverages). Total output plans have also been fulfilled in Moscow and Leningrad. Work has improved in Lithuania and Moldavia. The brief list of more or less successful areas stops short at this.

"Trade organizations in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Tajikistan have fallen even further behind. The situation in the RSFSR is difficult. In the first 6 months of this year state and cooperative trade enterprises in the republic fell short of trade plan targets by 4.4 percent. This is largely the result of poor work by light and textile industrial enterprises. Measures taken by the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry and the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry have proved ineffectual. In the first half of the year the total volume of goods supplied by these sectors to the trade network was 7 percent lower than the figure for the corresponding period last year. As before, popular demand for fashionable clothing and knitwear for young people, footwear, including children's footwear, and superior quality goods was by no means satisfied. Contractual commitments are broken by virtually one in two light industry enterprises and associations and one in four textile enterprises and associations in the RSFSR. Complaints by those who are engaged in building summer houses and inhabitants who want to repair their apartments are justified. On average throughout the republic, local industry supplies the market with only 15 percent of the planned quantity of brick and less than 1 percent of the planned amount of lime, gypsum, chalk, and alabaster.

"Time and again one encounters an irresponsible attitude in various parts of the country regarding the use of available reserves to improve services. Trade organizations are still very halfheartedly and superficially studying industrial potential to increase production of the goods people need. As a result, in Kazan, for example, which has a large industrial base, many of the simplest goods mentioned by the participants in the poll cannot be found in the stores.

"Since the beginning of the year, arrears in industry and among other suppliers of foodstuffs and other goods have reached R3.7 billion. There is now a tight situation with stocks of many essential items. At the same time, there is no real barrier in the way of unmarketable goods, which are building up in stores and at bases. Commodity distribution is badly organized: In some places goods are available in excess, while in others they are in short supply.

"The quality of a considerable proportion of consumer goods leaves a very great deal to be desired. In one 3-month period alone, 20.7 percent of sewn goods tested were rejected at industrial, wholesale, and retail enterprises, as well as 16 percent of their knitwear, 35 percent of domestic chemical goods, 19 percent of bicycles, and 18 percent of glassware and crystal.

"In order to satisfy consumer demand and improve services it is essential to persistently exercise the large rights granted trade enterprises with their transfer to the new economic management conditions and to enhance initiative and the spirit of enterprise. It must be borne in mind that people's living standards, their outlook, and their attitude to work largely depend on how this sector functions. More and more new reserves must be brought into play, trade growth rates increased, and the quality and standard of consumer services improved."

Agricultural

Tambov Oblast Fulfills Grain Sales Plan

PM111529 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Sep 87 p 1

[Own correspondent A. Morgachev dispatch: "One Million Tonnes!"]

[Excerpt] Tambov, 9 Sep—Tambov Oblast farmers have overfulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. They have delivered 1,038,000 tonnes of grain to grain reception centers. [passage omitted]

Goskomstat Reports Grain, Pulse Reaping

LD111933 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] According to data from the USSR State Committee on Statistics on 7 September grain and pulse crops were reaped from an area of 86 million hectares. This is 80 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed from 77.6 million hectares of the fields or from 89 percent of the reaped areas.

The harvest of technical crops has begun: sugar beets, cotton, flax, and sunflowers. Farms continue to replenish fodder stocks: 86 percent of requirements in hay has been laid in. Laying in of silage is in full swing: 31 percent of the plan for this fodder crop has been obtained. The sowing of winter crops and the autumn plowing of fallows is proceeding.

Latest Grain Crop Figures Cited

PM111320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3

[USSR State Committee for Statistics report under the rubric "Harvest-87: Agricultural Review" and the general heading "For Fiber"]

[Text] By 7 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut over 86.8 million hectares in the country. That is 80 percent of the sown area. The grain has been threshed on 77.6 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working at full speed to sell grain to the state. Many oblasts are continuing above-plan purchases.

The harvest toil is in full swing in the corn, beet, and vegetable plantations. The mass harvesting of potatoes has begun. The tubers have been dug on 293,000 hectares. The feed procurement workers are constantly in the fields. They have laid in 73.4 million tonnes of hay, 82.7 million tonnes of haylage, and 96.6 million tonnes of silage.

Work to prepare for the next harvest has begun. Fall plowing has been carried out on 22.2 million hectares. The sowing of winter crops has taken place on 18.6 million hectares.

Discussion Analyzes Weekly Figures

LD112122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] [Announcer] Today, as usually happens on Wednesdays, data on the work in the fields throughout the country is released. The report from the USSR State Statistics Committee forms a fairly extensive document with numerous tables. In order to comment on this data, I have invited my colleague Aleksandr Ruvinskiy. So, Aleksandr, what is the most important thing that can be discerned from the statistics?

[Ruvinskiy] I shall begin with the harvesting of the grain crops. Just as before, it has been complicated over the last few days. If we take a look at the data for the week, the rates of harvesting have slackened off somewhat. But in general this is connected to a greater extent with the fact that the work front is becoming smaller.

[Announcer] Well, the harvest is coming to an end, isn't it?

[Ruvinskiy] Yes, in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Lithuania the harvesting of cereals has practically been completed. This week grain has been threshed from a greater area than that from which grain has been cut. But all the same the difference between the amount of grain cut and the amount threshed still persists and is fairly considerable.

[Announcer] What are the consequences?

[Ruvinskiy] In damp weather conditions the grain may start sprouting in the windrows, that is, it may spoil.

[Announcer] So, where was work most intense over the the last few days?

[Ruvinskiy] I shall mention the Tselinograd Oblast where one-third of all crops sown have been harvested in a week. The same is true of Omsk Oblast. One-fourth of the crops have been harvested in northern Kazakhstan and Turgay Oblasts, which are very large grain-growing areas. In Chita Oblast, Buryat Autonomous Republic, Irkutsk Oblast, central Russia in the Kalinin, Yaroslavl, and Novgorod Oblasts the harvesting is only going ahead slowly. In the European part of the country this is delaying the sowing of winter crops and the autumn plowing of the land for spring sowing. I shall say a word about that a little later.

[Announcer] What can you tell us about the sale of grain to the state?

[Ruvinskiy] On the whole, it is taking place in a fairly well organized manner, but not everywhere. There are, for example, oblasts where a decent amount of grain has already been threshed, but for the moment it is only trickling into the elevators.

[Announcer] Now, come on, tell us which ones they are.

[Ruvinskiy] At the USSR's Gosagroprom among those regions where lack of organization is manifest mention is made of the Urdmurt and Bashkir Autonomous Republics, and the Sverdlovsk and Penza Oblasts. Various pretexts are, moreover, advanced there as justification, but a plan is a plan, you know, and must be fulfilled.

[Announcer] September is a month when the harvesting of many late crops begins. Isn't that so?

[Ruvinskiy] Yes, the statistical report contains data on some of them for the first time. The sunflower harvest has started somewhat later than last year. Sugar beet is being lifted in many oblasts and refineries are commencing processing operations. Reports have also come in on the start of the rice harvest. These reports are from Uzbekistan. Also in Central Asia, cotton has started arriving at the ginning enterprises. In Tajikistan, farms have again decided to pick a substantial proportion of the cotton by machine and to get by without involving students and rural schoolchildren in the harvest.

[Announcer] You know, listening to what you have to say I am struck by the thought that it would be a good thing for our Moscow region potato-growing farms to adopt this experience.

[Ruvinskiy] They have not up to now been in any hurry over this, I'm afraid. Thousands upon thousands of students have gone out into the potato fields here again instead of commencing their studies.

As far as the whole complex of the autumn work is concerned, one should not omit a brief mention of the fodder procurement and the way the foundation of the future harvest is being laid. In all, a little less fodder has been laid in to date than at the same time last year. Things are rapidly being smoothed out here, I must say. Around half the allotted fields have been sown to winter crops. Many farms in the center of the RSFSR have fallen behind with this work—and the admissible deadlines are expiring. The optimum period has already finished, according to experts. One-fifth of the planned autumn plowing has been carried out. That is also less than last year.

Media Report 10-13 September Developments

LD132305 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 10-13 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 September

Sowing of winter crops has started in Rostov Oblast. They are to occupy an area of 1.5 million hectares with intensive technology. It is a risk sowing at this time: last year three quarters of the winter wheat had to be resown because of the weather. (0100)

Now in brief about the grain harvest. By the beginning of this week grain and pulse crops had been cut on almost 87 million hectares. In eastern regions mass harvesting of grain is under way. Here just as in the European part of the country the harvest has been hindered for a long time by bad weather but the harvesting rate is still quite high. (1100)

Moldavia's machine operators have started sowing winter crops. They have devoted special attention to the pre-sowing preparation of the soil: the crops are being sown on fields on which the best preceding crops in a crop rotation system had been planted. Over 70 percent of all the winter wheat sown is being cultivated from this autumn onwards, using an intensive technology. (1800)

11 September

While in the country as a whole over 11 quintals of fodder units on average have been laid in per cow, the figure is almost 1.5 times greater in Lithuania, and in the Ukraine, Moldavia, and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR it is far below that average. So far less silage has been laid in than last year. Less straw has been laid in than last year, too. In the last 5-year plan there were about 2,000 fires involving fodder production, and the loss from them totalled R2 million. The present methods of monitoring the temperature of fodder are inefficient on a number of farms. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fire Prevention of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed an electrothermal device for measuring the temperature of stored hay, haylage, silage, and other products. (0100)

Kurgan Oblast has begun harvesting crops for silage. (0204)

Cereals have been harvested on almost 1.5 million hectares in Pavlodar Oblast so far. (0400)

Farms in Kazakhstan have fulfilled the year-plan for laying-in of hay: more haylage has been laid in than was projected for the plan. Throughout the country feed procurements are still somewhat below last year's level. The main task now in feed-making is ensilage. Soon harvesting of feed root-crops will begin. In Novosibirsk Oblast bread grain reaping is proceeding rapidly despite rains: the gap between reaping and threshing though large is closing. Mass cotton picking is proceeding, though cotton is ripening 2 weeks later than usual in Central Asia. Beets are now being harvested in Mordovia, Penza, and Bryansk Oblasts, Stavropol Kray and certain oblasts of the Ukraine. (1100)

Anatoliy Yefimovich Brebenko, deputy head of the feed procurement department of the Moldavian State Agro-Industrial Committee, says that over 3.4 million tonnes of feed and silage have already been laid in—rather less than last year, due to the late spring. About 200,000 tonnes of silage are being procured, on the whole, every 24 hours. Experts calculate that about 4.5 million tonnes of silage will be produced in all. The plan will thus be overfulfilled by some 240,000 tonnes. (1330)

Mass sowing of winter crops has started in Moldavia. This year, winter crops are to occupy 370,000 hectares in Moldavia. Crops cultivated according to intensive technology will account for 230,000 hectares. (1800)

12 September

Belorussia has begun lifting its 328,000 hectares of potatoes. (0204)

Uzbekistan has picked its first 10,000 tonnes of cotton this year. (0204)

In Northern Kazakhstan, the cereal crop has been harvested from nearly 8 million hectares—half the area allocated to it. Threshing has been slowed down by rain. Most virgin land farms have switched over to direct combining. There is a particularly difficult threshing situation in Kustanay Oblast's Uritskiy Rayon, where harvesting has taken place on only 16 percent of the fields. Late sowing has led to late ripening and there are a lot of weeds in the fields. As a result, direct combining cannot be used here, since the threshing equipment has become blocked. There are also problems in the oblast's Ubagan, Kustanay, Komsomolskiy, and Leninskiy Rayons. In Kustanay Oblast as a whole, a gap has formed between reaping and picking up the swathes, covering over 1.5 million hectares. (1100)

13 September

Tajik cotton-pickers have brought in more than 20,000 tonnes of the crop so far. The target this season is 301,000 tonnes. (0204)

By today, more than 20,000 tonnes of raw cotton of the especially valuable fine-fibered varieties have been received at the procurement places in Tajikistan. All in all, in the present season it is intended that no less than 301,000 tonnes of fine-fibered varieties of raw cotton should be harvested. (0800)

Potato-lifting has started on a large scale in the Altay, where potatoes are growing on 18,500 hectares of land. A kray headquarters has been set up to coordinate the work. (1300)

Military

Persisting Air Defense Problems Discussed

PM090851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Airmen on Alert Duty"]

[Text] Forces in aviation are ready every hour and every minute to immediately fulfill a task whose character is impossible to predict. They are in the very front line of the fatherland's defense, on alert duty. At the first signal they will scramble to prevent a violation of the country's airspace and to repulse an aggressor's surprise attack, if such a thing happens. As sentinels, they perform a combat task in peacetime.

Even in peacetime our aviation's combat annals and the historic logbooks of air regiments have recorded many names of pilots who heroically and in a front-line fashion accomplished tasks which suddenly arose. Lieutenant Colonel V. Kulyapin showed himself to be a genuine master in a difficult air situation. Captain G. Yeliseyev was for his contemporaries the personification of courage and self-sacrifice. In an unfavorable situation he ended a violation of the air border by conducting a ramming operation. In performing alert duty the subordinates of Colonel Yu. Barashkin, Lieutenant Colonel V. Frolov, and many others have repeatedly borne witness to their high level of vigilance and high skill.

At the same time the practice of alert duty shows with the utmost cogency that any error in the organization of service and any indulgence can have the most serious consequences. In the air units and formations lessons have been drawn from the shortcomings allowed to occur in alert duty in the Moscow Air Defense District. The commanders, political organs, and party organizations and staff are being firmer and more resolute in combating manifestations of indifference, carelessness, and tardiness in assessing the situation and in decisionmaking. Special classes and training sessions are aimed at improving the moral, political and psychological training of airmen and increasing effectiveness in the administrative organs' work. There has been noticeable restructuring in party-political work to support alert duty.

But there are no grounds for asserting that the indulgences have been eliminated everywhere. In a number of units combat training is organized simplistically and is not aimed at resolving to a high standard the entire range of tasks which may confront personnel, and not all skills which are needed in modern airborne combat are molded and reinforced in pilots. There are also omissions in training for alert duty. In particular, there is a need to further improve the method for the alert duty flight's scrambling to intercept the performance-grading intercept target, and the training and education of the officials entrusted with the responsible mission of deciding to prevent a violation of the motherland's airspace deserve more attention. This is a sphere where overcautiousness and routine are particularly intolerable and where a high degree of independence, developed initiative, and resourcefulness are essential.

What often lies behind carelessness and tardiness is not only blunders by specific leaders. Life demands that the very approach toward the organization and performance of alert duty be changed, that everything outmoded be resolutely rejected, and that more efficient ways and methods to instill in airmen a readiness to resolve an unprecedented task be sought. This readiness is important not only in order to ensure reliable alert duty. It is a most important integral part of the pilot's air skill as a whole and the leading indicator of his level of professional skill, firmness of will, and discipline. Similar demands are also justified concerning all the other specialists responsible for resolving combat tasks in the air. It is essential to increase the demands on engineers, technicians, combat control officers, and junior aviation specialists and to assess their political and moral qualities, knowledge, and abilities according to the harsh yardstick of battle.

To perform alert duty with a sense of being in the front line and with a full sortie rate is the duty of the aviation alert duty personnel. In preparing to fulfill the important

state task, it is essential to learn what is necessary in war. To persistently master all types of weapons delivery and to be able to hit any target — whether low-altitude or stratospheric, whatever its speed or angle of approach. The choice of the type of alert combat aircraft to end the flight of violators of the air border is an important point for officers in command posts.

There is still sometimes not enough efficient coordination among the airmen of the Air Forces, Air Defense Forces, and Navy in combat training in the interests of alert duty. Departmental barriers are having an impact in, for example, the Transcaucasian Military District. Here the air force command does not provide the air defense forces with the requisite number of performance-grading intercept targets, and their flight paths are sometimes routine. Sometimes the service life of expensive equipment is used up to no purpose. *Krasnaya Zvezda* has written more than once about this and other shortcomings.

Particular attention must be paid to servicing aircraft and flight support facilities before they are assigned to alert duty. The main task of engineering and technical staff and of command post crews is to prepare weapons, aviation complexes, and equipment for operation in combat conditions, and specialists must be held strictly accountable.

Alert duty is always a test of the serviceman's skill, morale, and moral qualities. Political organs and party organizations must show constant concern to develop in units' personnel feelings of keen personal responsibility for combat readiness in subunits. In the restructuring of party political work to support airmen's alert duty, specific people should be placed at its center — the pilot, engineer, technician, and command post specialist. It is important for the party and Komsomol aktiv to not simply constitute a "high percentage" of the alert duty personnel but really help the commander in maintaining constant vigilance and combat watchfulness and a readiness to perform the most complicated task in exemplary fashion.

To struggle to strengthen discipline in alert duty is to seek a situation whereby every order and instruction is fulfilled precisely, at the optimum time, and in strict accordance with the demands of the regulations, instructions, and other guidance documents regulating the performance of alert duty. The level of vigilance and readiness to resolve tasks which arise suddenly depends largely on the diligence, discipline, initiative, and resourcefulness of every specialist airman.

It is essential to make full use of the mobilizing force of the ceremony of commencing alert duty. Its observance is the duty of aviation units' leading staff. The preparations for the 70th anniversary of Great October open up great opportunities for enriching the content of all political education work.

Soldier Killed in DRA Gets Memorial

PM111401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Stepping Into Immortality"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 7 September — A memorial to Hero of the Soviet Union Senior Sergeant Aleksandr Mironenko was unveiled today in the capital of Tajikstan. Thus the inhabitants of Dushanbe immortalized the memory of their fellow citizen, who died while on international duty in Afghanistan.

. . . It happened 7 years ago. Division commander A. Mironenko was carrying out reconnaissance with two comrades. He uncovered a gang of dushmans and joined battle with them. Mironenko's ammunition ran out in the unfair fight. Then with his last grenade he blew up himself and the bandits surrounding him. By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Senior Sergeant A. Mironenko was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The memorial is the work of sculptor I. Ivanov and architect I. Yusupov.